



# PASSAIC RIVER BASIN FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECT, STORM SURGE ANALYSIS

by

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Water surface

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Entrance channels

Numerical simulation
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Flood drainage tunnel Rain flow

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of Kearny Point in Newark Bay. The proposed diversion tunnel and surface works are generally designed to protect against the 100-year flood event, during which it is anticipated that a flood volume equal to that of Newark Bay will be discharged over a two-day period.

The Corps is studying the impact of discharging water from a diversion tunnel into Newark Bay and its tributaries, the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers. While a diversion tunnel discharge itself would not cause significant flooding, it is the combination of a storm surge generated by hurricanes and northeasters coincident with the diversion tunnel operation that the Corps is evaluating. The main purpose of this study is to determine the stage-frequency curves for various locations and conditions throughout Newark Bay and the tidally influenced portion of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers. These curves can be used to determine the heights of storms in the vicinity of Kearny Point. Another objective of this study is to examine the likelihood that a significant diversion tunnel discharge could be coincident with a major storm surge, and to simulate such a combination, thereby determining the potential for additional flooding.

During the 1970's and 1980's, a two-dimensional hurricane surge model was used for the Newark Bay/Passaic/Hackensack River system as boundary forcing for an interior Dynamic Estuary Model (DEM) to estimate flood frequencies. The current study builds on previous models and revalidates and uses a modified DEM to accurately simulate tidal elevations in the system using recent data on system bathymetry, river cross sections, topography, and historical hurricane, northeaster, and rain flow data through 1991, in combination with a refined grid. The revalidated DEM is a valuable engineering tool more accurately simulating tidal and river flows than previous studies.

The coincidence analysis confirmed that large river flows are unlikely to coincide with large surges from New York Bight. Time history plots of several individual events show that there is a weak relationship between storm tides and river flows, and that the river flows lag the tides by several days; large storm tides with large Passaic River flows (lagged by 0-2 days) are extremely rare events. An increase in elevations due to sea level rise has been accounted for in the stage-frequency distribution curves. The bootstrap method, a modification of the joint probability method, was used to generate stage-frequency distributions with 33 synthetic storms approximating the entire population of historical storms. Results of coincidence analysis show that large storm tides together with large river flows is an extremely unlikely combination, and they can be treated as essentially independent events. However, the analysis indicates that the likelihood of elevated river flows following storm tides (by 0-2 days) is quite strong.

The effect of tunnel discharges to Newark Bay will have little effect (less than 0.1 foot) on tidal elevations in the lower Passaic River, Hackensack River, and Newark Bay where flood-prone areas are located. The inclusion of future project conditions, such as control levees in the vicinity of Kearny Point, changes the future unimproved stage-frequency distributions by less than 0.2 ft in the lower parts of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers and in Newark Bay. However, the effect of tunnel diversion into Newark Bay will be to reduce river flooding in the upper tidal Passaic River by several feet.

#### PREFACE

The investigation described in this report was authorized by the US Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, Passaic River Division (CENAN-PR-C). Work was performed at the Coastal Engineering Research Center (CERC), US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES) and at Ebasco Environmental, Bellevue, WA.

The study was conducted from 1 October 1991 through September 1992 by Dr. Zeki Demirbilek, Research Division (RD), Coastal Oceanography Branch (COB), CERC, and Dr. Raymond Walton, Manager of Water Resources Modeling Group, Ebasco Environmental, under Contract No. DACW39-90-D-0007.

This study was conducted under the general supervision of Dr. James R. Houston and Mr. Charles C. Calhoun, Jr., Director and Assistant Director, CERC, respectively; Mr. H. Lee Butler, Chief, RD, CERC; and under the direct supervision of Dr. Martin C. Miller, Chief, COB, CERC.

Project Managers during the conduct of this study and the publication of this report were Mr. John Bianco and Mr. Ray Schembri for CENAN-PR-C, Dr. Demirbilek for WES, and Dr. Walton for Ebasco Environmental.

At the time of publication of this report, Director of WES was Dr. Robert W. Whalin. Commander and Deputy Director was COL Leonard G. Hassell, EN.

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# CONVERSION FACTORS, NON-SI TO SI (METRIC) UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Non-SI units of measurement used in this report can be converted to SI (metric) units as follows:

Multiply	By	To_Obtain
cubic feet	0.028317	cubic meters
cubic feet per second	0.028317	cubic meters per second
feet	0.3048	meters
feet per second	0.3048	meters per second
feet per second per second	0.3048	meters per second per second
inches	25.4	millimeters
miles (U.S. statute)	1.609347	kilometers
nautical miles	1.853187	kilometers
knots (international)	0.514444	meters per second
square feet	0.09290304	square meters
square feet per second	0.09290304	square meters per second

# PASSAIC RIVER BASIN FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECT STORM SURGE ANALYSIS

#### PART I: INTRODUCTION

#### Passaic River Flood Protection Project

- 1. The 935-square-mile Passaic River Basin in New Jersey has seen serious flooding during the last century. This is due to the fact that it lies in the East Coast storm belt, and over the years has become more urbanized, with about 30,000 structures in the flood-prone areas (Fact Sheet 1992, Appendix D). Damages average about \$100 million per year, and the system has been declared a national disaster area on a number of occasions.
- 2. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, after evaluating more than 150 alternatives, proposed in December 1987 to reduce the upstream flooding threat by constructing a dual inlet diversion tunnel system as the key to a Passaic River Flood Protection Project. The Water Resources Development Act of 1990 authorized funds for construction. The major elements of the project are two underground tunnels, a 20.1-mile-long main tunnel about 40 feet in diameter and a 1.2-mile spur tunnel about 22 feet in diameter (Figure 1) that convey Central Basin flood waters to an outlet in the vicinity of Kearny Point in Newark Bay. The overall Passaic River Flood Protection Project includes the purchase of natural water storage areas, including wetlands, continued protection for flood-threatened (but protected) areas, and the preservation of fish and wildlife. The proposed diversion tunnel and surface works are generally designed to protect against the 100-year-flood event. During such an event, it is anticipated that a flood volume equal to that of Newark Bay will be discharged over a two-day period. The Fact Sheet (Appendix D) provides an overview of the project.

### Study Objectives

3. As stated in the Fact Sheet, the U.S. Army Corps is studying the impacts of discharging water from a diversion tunnel into Newark Bay and its tributaries, the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers. In particular, the Hackensack River has been the scene of previous flooding due to storm surges entering the

system from New York Bight. As recently as October 1991, the "Halloween" Northeaster created flooding in the low-lying areas along the banks of the Hackensack, including the Meadowlands. At this time, no damages were reported for this event.

4. While a diversion tunnel discharge by itself would not cause significant flooding in these areas, it is the combination of a storm surge (hurricane or northeaster generated) coincident with the diversion tunnel operation that the Corps is evaluating. The main purpose of this study is to determine the stage-frequency curves for various locations and conditions throughout Newark Bay and the tidally-influenced portion of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers. These curves can be used to determine the heights of storm tide levees in the vicinity of Kearny Point. Another objective of this study is to examine the likelihood that a significant diversion tunnel discharge could be coincident with a major storm surge, and to simulate such combinations, thereby determining the potential for additional flooding.

#### The Study Area

5. The study area for the storm surge analysis includes Newark Bay and the tidal portions of its tributaries, the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers. The Passaic River is tidal as far upstream as Dundee Dam, a distance of 17.7 river miles. Upstream of Dundee Dam, the Passaic River Basin has a drainage area of 809.9 square miles. The Hackensack River is tidal as far as the Oradell Reservoir, a distance of 23 river miles. The tributary area above the New Milford gage (at Oradell Dam) is 113 square miles. Beyond Newark Bay, water enters the system through Kill Van Kull and Arthur Kill, on each side of Staten Island. In recent years these areas have been dredged to deepen and maintain the navigation channel.

#### Previous Studies

6. During the late 1970s, Camp Dresser & McKee Inc. (CDM) performed a storm surge study for FEMA (CDM 1983a). The FEMA study used a two-dimensional, hurricane surge model to generate boundary conditions at four interior points, which in turn were used as boundary forcing for an interior model of the Newark Bay/Passaic River/Hackensack River system. The interior

model was an earlier version of the Dynamic Estuary Model (DEM). That version, with some minor modifications, was used for this study. The CDM (1983a) study was based on the Joint Probability Method, in which 295 synthetic storms (both hurricanes and northeasters) were generated assuming independence of individual storm parameters. Assigning probabilities of occurrence to each storm parameter, frequency distributions of surge elevations were developed for key locations in the study area.

- 7. The study was extended by the Corps to look at flood frequencies on the Passaic River (CDM 1983b). The DEM grid was modified to provide improved resolution in Newark Bay, the Hackensack River, and particularly the Passaic River.
- 8. In 1988, another study examined the cost and benefit of constructing a storm surge barrier on the Hackensack River to protect flood-prone areas in the tidal reach. In that study (CDM 1988), the DEM grid was refined along the Hackensack River, and a subset of 24 synthetic storm events was used to simulate surge elevations with varying proposed tidal barrier heights.

#### Approach

- 9. This current study builds on previous models described above, and now simulates the interaction of storm surges and coincident diversion tunnel discharges. Using recent data on system bathymetry and topography, the Hackensack River version of the DEM grid (CDM 1988) was modified to:
  (1) incorporate the most recent information on bathymetry and river cross sections, and (2) provide increased resolution in parts of Kill Van Kull, Arthur Kill, Newark Bay, and the lower parts of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers. This information was used to create three grids: (1) a pre-1980 condition, (2) an October 1991 condition, and (3) a future (2050) condition.
- 10. The "pre-1980" grid was used to revalidate the DEM model using the historical conditions from the Passaic study (CDM 1983b). This consisted of: (1) an astronomical tide of 11-13 October 1976; (2) a hurricane of 21 September 1938; (3) Hurricane Donna of 12 September 1960; (4) a northeaster of 24-26 November 1950; and (5) a northeaster of 6-8 November 1953. The "October 1991" grid was then used to validate the model to the "Halloween" northeaster

of October 1991. The updated 1991 grid included partial dredging that has occurred in Kill Van Kull and Arthur Kill.

- 11. During the Hackensack River study (CDM 1988), the coincidence of storm surges and river flows was investigated by examining flow and tide gage records around the time of observed peak surge elevations. In this study, we reviewed the analysis, and extended its scope to determine whether a relationship exists between storm surges and proposed diversion tunnel flows.
- 12. The Hackensack River study (CDM 1988) used a modification of the joint probability method to identify a limited number of storm surge events capable of providing stage frequency distributions that would approximate the distribution of the entire population of synthetic events. Twenty-four storms were selected for the CDM (1988) study. The modified "bootstrap" method was further examined to determine whether the 24 events were adequate to develop accurate stage frequency distributions for the purposes of this study.
- 13. Several project alternatives were identified for detailed investigation using the newly revalidated storm surge model. Options included various tunnel discharge locations and the inclusion or exclusion of other flood protection works (i.e., storm surge levee system). These various design conditions, and the diversion tunnel discharging to Newark Bay without a coincident storm surge, were simulated with the suite of storm surges and stage frequency distributions developed. Simulations were performed both with and without project conditions to examine the project impacts on storm surges and frequency distributions.

#### Findings and Recommendations

- 14. The revalidated DEM model more accurately simulated tidal elevations in the Passaic/Hackensack/Newark Bay system than previous studies. This was due to inclusion of more recent system geometry data. The model, therefore, is a valuable tool for simulating tidal and river flow scenarios in the system.
- 15. The coincidence analysis confirmed that large river flows are unlikely to coincide with large storm surges from New York Bight. Time-history plots of several individual events show that there is a weak relationship between storm tides and river flows, and that the river flows lag the tides by several days. In general, for a relatively small surge (say,

less than four feet), a wide range of river flows is possible. For a relatively small (less than one-year) river flow, a wide range of storm surges is possible. However, large storm tides with large Passaic River flows (lagged by 0-2 days) are extremely rare events. The data were further analyzed to determine the average surge condition that might occur within 72-hours of specific significant river flows. The results indicated that over the range of river flows observed, an average storm surge is on the order of 1.5-2 feet. In a similar fashion, the data were also analyzed to determine the average Passaic River flow that might occur within 72 hours of storm surges of different elevations. The results showed that for all storm surge elevations observed, an average Passaic River flow of 1000-2000 cfs would be found, which is approximately the average daily river flow (1150 cfs).

- 16. The National Oceanic Service (NOS) concluded that sea level is rising at an approximate rate of 2.7 mm/yr (0.0089 ft/yr). Based on the previous model studies, we estimated a sea level rise of 0.89 feet in the 100 years from 1950 to 2050. Using this value of sea level rise, a sensitivity analysis performed for future (year 2050) conditions, for three tide events and four river flow conditions, demonstrated that the distribution and magnitude of river and tunnel discharges has a very small effect (less than 0.1 ft) on tidal elevations in the lower part of the system, including the lower tidal parts of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers and Newark Bay. The placement of flood protection levees around Kearny Point also has a small effect (less than 0.2 ft in the vicinity of Kearny Point and 0.4 ft in the vicinity of Newark Airport) on tidal elevations. Upstream in the Passaic River, toward Dundee Dam, the effect of the Diversion Tunnel is to lower water elevations during major river flow events. For the 100-year flow, for example, even though the peak fresh water discharge at the mouth of the Passaic may increase (from 33,645 cfs to 48,544 cfs), flood elevations will be lowered by several feet as a result of the tunnel bypassing the upper part of the tidal river. The flood characteristics of the Hackensack should remain essentially the same, due to comparatively larger cross-sectional areas.
- 17. Stage-frequency distribution curves for various locations in the system were developed using 33 synthetic storm events and the one-year river flows in the Passaic and Hackensack. The new distribution curves are similar to the distributions developed previously (CDM 1983a, 1988), except that an increase in elevations due to sea level rise has been accounted for in these

new curves. These distributions permit the selection of appropriate flood protection levees around Kearny Point to protect against a given return period storm surge event.

- 18. From the analyses in this study, the following conclusions are drawn:
  - The inclusion of future project conditions, including flood control levees in the vicinity of Kearny Point, changes the future unimproved stage-frequency distributions by less than 0.2 foot in the lower parts of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers and in Newark Bay.
  - 2. The stage-frequency distributions developed for the vicinity of Kearny Point, will allow the selection of flood protection levee elevations to protect against storm tides with a given return period. The distributions in the upper tidal Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, do not include the effect of significant river flows, and therefore reflect only tidal conditions.
  - 3. The coincidence of large storm tides and large river flows is an extremely unlikely combination, and can be treated as essentially independent events. However, the likelihood that elevated river flows occur following storm tides (by 0-2 days) is quite strong.
  - 4. Sea level rise is estimated to be on the order of 2.7 mm/yr (0.0089 ft/yr), or 0.89 feet from 1950 to 2050.
  - 5. The magnitude and distribution of significant river and tunnel discharges has a very small effect (less than 0.1 ft) on tidal elevations in the lower Passaic River, Hackensack River, and Newark Bay.
  - 6. The effect of tunnel discharges to Newark bay will have little effect (less than 0.1 ft) on the existing characteristics of flood-prone areas along the Hackensack River, such as the Meadowlands.
  - 7. The effect of tunnel diversions into Newark Bay will be to reduce river flooding in the upper tidal Passaic River by several feet.
  - 8. The tidal boundary condition for a river flow model of the Passaic River system should be the superposition of an average tide and a storm surge of 1.5-2 feet.

- 9. The coincidence analysis indicated that a Passaic River flow of 1000-2000 cfs may occur during a typical storm tide. The add "conservatism" to the storm tide analysis in this report, we specified the one-year river flows in each of the major tributaries. This results in a flow in excess of 5000 cfs in the Passaic River, or nearly three times the average flow expected. However, this flow will occur relatively infrequently with significant storm tides.
- 10. The coincidence analysis was used to develop a storm tide stage-frequency distributions of events in which the Passaic River flow exceeded 6000 cfs. This analysis can be used to determine appropriate tidal heights for design of tunnel outlet works.
- 11. Dredging operations in the Kills and Newark Bay will have little effect on circulation and water levels in the study area. Water levels may change by less than 0.15 feet, and the tidal phase may be altered by less than one-half hour.

# PASSAIC RIVER FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECT

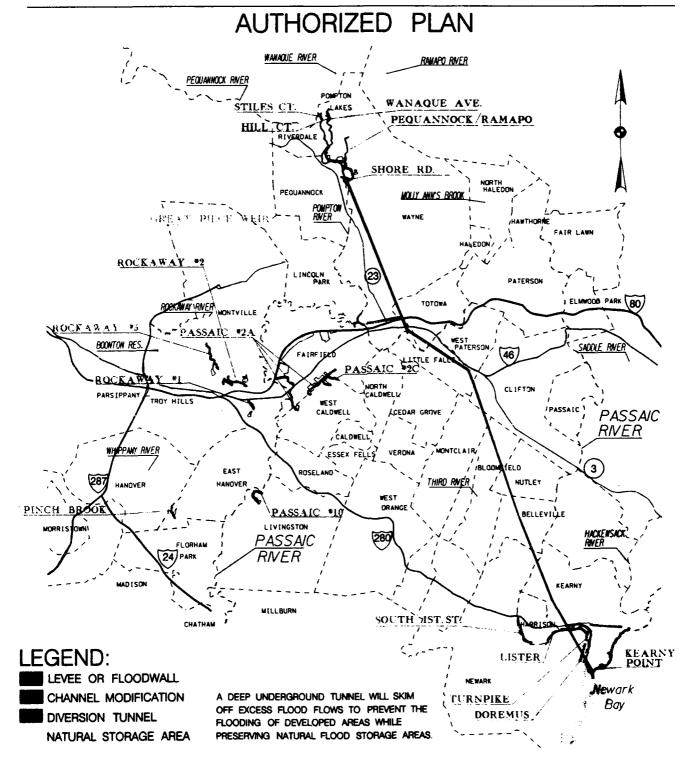


Figure 1. Pompton River/Passaic River dual inlet tunnel

#### PART II: MODEL MODIFICATIONS

#### Description of Model

- The study area is characterized by a large number of bays, embayments, interconnecting channels, waterways, and rivers. The offshore surge model developed for the FEMA study (CDM 1983a) used a spatial resolution of five nautical miles for the computational grid. Due to the grid size and the lack of geometric flexibility of its finite-difference scheme, it became necessary to select a different model for the nearshore portion of the study area. The Dynamic Estuary Model (DEM) was selected for this purpose. DEM (WRE 1977) is a two-dimensional, vertically integrated, hydrodynamic model based on a link-node computational method. The fundamental feature of the DEM model is its very efficient integration of the one-dimensional and twodimensional domains of flow. This model is ideally suited to modeling the one-dimensional Passaic River and its complex connection with the New York Bight through Newark Bay, and Arthur Kill and Kill Van Kull through the Lower New York Harbor. The model was modified during the FEMA study (CDM 1983a) to run directly using a binary sequential output file from the surge generation model, which transfers the surge heights at four boundary nodes and also storm information.
- 20. The hydrodynamic behavior of a water body influenced by external forces is governed by two fundamental equations; namely, the continuity equation and the momentum equation. A complete description of the movement of water requires a simultaneous solution of the two equations. In order to solve these two coupled equations, the DEM program uses a link and node discretization of the prototype water body (Figure 2).
- 21. A reach (or link) is defined as a channel where water flows from one end to the other. The ends of the reach are further defined as nodes (or junctions) in which water volumes are stored. If the heads at the end nodes at any given time are known, the hydraulic gradient along the channel and thus the flow rate may be calculated. By the transfer of water from one end to the other according to the computed flow, the head at the node will subsequently be altered, defining a stepwise hydraulic computation on the discretized system representing the water body.

- 22. The nodes are defined by the surface area, depth, and a starting water surface elevation. The nodal surface area (which can vary with depth) is defined as the area enclosed by the perpendicular bisectors (Figure 2) of its connecting links and the coastline for nodes near the shoreline. To assure mass conservation, the sum of the surface areas for all nodes must equal the total surface area of the water body. For areas in which the surface area varies greatly with water elevation, the program has an option to vary the surface area with depth. This option becomes very important when modeling the storm surge elevations in flat areas such as the Meadowlands. The depth of the node is defined as the average depth of the area that the node represents. Depths on charts are referenced to some datum, usually Mean Low Water (MLW). A correction factor is included to correct this to other datum planes. In this study, all elevations are referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD) since this is the one standard datum that does not change with time or space. The nodes are also identified by an X and Y coordinate. Although not strictly needed by the computational scheme, this information is used to compute link lengths if desired, and to compute the northeaster and hurricane wind and pressure effects.
- 23. The hydraulic computation requires the following information for links: the width, length, depth or hydraulic radius and friction coefficient (Manning's "n"). Values for these parameters are selected to represent the conveyance characteristics of the water body between the nodes. For a twodimensional water body, the appropriate width is often difficult to assess. For consistency, the width is defined by the length of the perpendicular bisector of the channels between their intersections with adjacent bisectors. The depth of the link represents the controlling depth for the link or channel. Often this is the average of the depths of the two end nodes and DEM will compute it if unspecified. The length of the link is also computed from the X and Y coordinates of the end nodes if it is unspecified. The Manning's "n" friction coefficient is the only calibration parameter of the model assuming a correct spatial geometric-discretization of the water body, although experience has found that a correct geometric description is the most important factor for accurate model simulations. The range of hydraulically plausible values for Manning's "n" is usually between 0.015 and 0.08, although a range of 0.025 - 0.04 is more typical of open water. Values greater than 0.04 may be found in very shallow or overbank vegetated areas. Finally,

identification of the nodes at the ends of the link are also needed in order to define the connectivity of the network.

24. The one-dimensional momentum equation is written for each link as:

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = -V \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - g \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} - g S_f + g S_w \tag{1}$$

where:

V = Horizontal velocity,

t = Time,

x = Distance,

H = Water surface elevation from the datum plane,

g = Gravitational acceleration,

 $S_i = Energy gradient, and$ 

S. = Wind stress.

The energy gradient,  $S_f$ , of turbulent flow is proportional to the square of the mean velocity according to Manning's equation:

$$S_f = \frac{n^2 \ V \ |V|}{2.2 \ R^{4/3}} \tag{2}$$

where:

n = Friction coefficient (Manning's "n"), and

R = Hydraulic radius of the channel (or link).

The wind stress term is given by:

$$S_{w} = \frac{K}{d} \cdot \frac{\rho_{a}}{g\rho_{a}} U^{2} \cos \Psi \tag{3}$$

where:

K = Dimensionless coefficient varying with U

 $= (0.8 + 0.0475 \text{ U}) \times 2.63 \cdot 10^{-6}$ 

d = Depth of flow,

 $\rho_*$  = Air density,

 $\rho_w = Water density,$ 

U = Wind velocity in mph, and

- ▼ = Angle between the wind direction and the axis of the channel. This wind stress formulation was modified from the original program (WRE 1977) to provide a more accurate determination of the water surface wind stress under gale force winds. It is used to compute the surface stress from the simulated hurricane winds. For northeasters, a planetary boundary layer model was used to compute the surface stress terms.
- 25. The second equation is the continuity equation, which states that the rate of water flowing into a node through links or specified inflows affects the rate of change in the water surface elevation at the node:

$$A_{sj} \frac{\partial H_j}{\partial t} = \sum_{i=1}^k Q_i + Q_j \tag{4}$$

where:

 $A_{ii}$  = Surface area of node j,

 $Q_i$  = Flow of a connecting channel,

 $Q_i$  = Water inflow rate to node j, and

k = Number of links entering node j.

- 26. The numerical solution of Equations 1 and 4 entails rewriting both equations in finite difference form. Two types of integration are necessary for their solution; namely, a space integration and a time integration. A stepwise procedure is used for the spatial integration of Equations 1 and 4, whereby the momentum equation is used to solve for link flow and the continuity equation is used to solve for the nodal head. Both equations are explicitly solved for the unknown variables. The hydraulic computations within a given time interval proceed as follows:
  - Compute the flow rate in each link according to the hydraulic gradient and other hydraulic conditions existing at the beginning of a time interval.
  - 2. Compute the rise or fall of the water surface (head) at each node based on the link flow and the importation or withdrawal of water at the node.
  - 3. Update the geometric and hydraulic conditions for the computation of the next time interval.
- 27. Time integration is performed numerically by using a modified Euler technique. Each computational time-step is subdivided into two parts, whereby

the time rate of change of a variable calculated at the half time-step is used to project the variable from one time-step to the next full time-step. The intermediate time-step computations improve the stability and accuracy of the model. Stability of the scheme for each link is governed by the Courant-Friederichs-Levy condition:

$$\Delta t \leq \frac{\Delta x}{\sqrt{gh}} \tag{5}$$

where:

 $\Delta t = Computation time-step,$ 

 $\Delta x = Length of link,$ 

q = Gravitational acceleration,

h = Depth of water, and

√gh = Celerity of the free gravity wave.

An efficient discretization has an equal maximum allowable (stable) time-step for all links. Therefore, shallow links should have shorter lengths and deep areas should have longer links. The stability of the entire model is governed by the time-step of the most critical link. The above stability condition provides a guide to the link lengths to be used but may often be exceeded without producing stability problems in the DEM model.

- 28. Two types of boundary conditions are used in the DEM model, namely flow (or discharge) boundary conditions and tidal (or water surface elevation) boundary conditions. Flow boundary conditions are used for the headwaters of rivers, whereas tidal boundary conditions are used at the mouth of estuaries. The tidal boundary conditions can be fitted astronomic tides, measured tidal elevations, or direct input from the offshore surge generation model.
- 29. The version of the Dynamic Estuary Model (DEM) applied for the FEMA surge study of New York Bight (CDM 1983a), and the Corps study of the Passaic River (CDM 1983b) included only open channels (using a double trapezoid) as flow conveyances. In the Hackensack River study (CDM 1988) there were two types of physical structures that needed to be included in the model, culverts and tidal barriers.
- 30. The Hackensack River basin is crossed by a number of roads and railways. A number of culverts have been built to allow the uninterrupted flows of many of the creeks in the area. From experience with culvert dynamics, we know that they can cause dramatic changes in local hydrodynamics,

particularly across relatively small structures, as in the Bolsa Chica study (Walton 1988). Therefore, it became necessary to include culvert dynamics in the Hackensack River study version of DEM (CDM 1988).

31. The main impact of a culvert is to change the cross-sectional area, with friction and other losses being relatively minor. There are a number of possible water surface profiles through a culvert (Chow 1959; Bodhaine 1968) but for relatively short and flat culverts, the following generally applies:

$$\mathbf{H}_{us} = \min \ (\mathbf{H}_{c}, \ \mathbf{H}_{rus}) \tag{6}$$

$$H_{ds} = \min (H_c, \max [H_{cr}, H_{rds}])$$
 (7)

where:

H\_ = depth at upstream end of culvert,

H\_ = depth at downstream end of culvert,

H = height of culvert,

H<sub>re</sub> = depth in waterbody upstream of culvert,

H = depth in waterbody downstream of culvert, and

H = critical depth at outlet of culvert.

Knowing the average depth of flow in the culvert  $(0.5* \{H_u+H_d\})$ , the cross-sectional area, wetted perimeter, and the hydraulic radius can be calculated for either a box or circular culvert.

32. It was necessary to include the capability of simulating barrier overtopping in the Hackensack River study version of DEM (CDM 1988). This was done by including a sharp-crested weir equation:

$$Q_w = 3.3 B H^{3/2} - Q_p$$
 (8)

where:

Q = net flow over the barrier,

B = width of the barrier,

H = height of surge above the barrier, and

Q = the river flow pumped around the barrier.

The last term,  $Q_p$ , was included to simulate the capability of the tidal structure to pass the river flow around the barrier using a pump station. The volume of water flowing over the barrier during each time step is then  $Q_w$  multiplied by the time step, with the flow assumed to remain constant during each time step.

#### Data Sources

- 33. The original DEM link-node model (CDM 1983a) was developed using NOAA charts and USGS quads of the New York Bight area. For the original extension to the Passaic River (CDM 1983b), these data were supplemented with surveyed cross-sections of the Passaic River for a fluvial flood investigation using the computer model HEC2. For the Hackensack River Surge Barrier study (CDM 1988), refinements were made to the overbank areas of the Hackensack River flood plain using overbank topographic maps and "as-built" drawings of the major bridges in the area.
- 34. Since the Hackensack River study, additional information has been collected in the study area, and was provided by the Passaic River Division (PRD) of the New York Corps of Engineers (NAN). Additional information consisted of:
  - Kill Van Kull and Newark Bay Channels, Navigation Improvement Project. U.S. Army Engineer District, Corps of Engineers, New York, NY (no date). Additional dredging information was obtained from the U.S. Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station (WES), Vicksburg, MS.
  - Survey of Hackensack River, Condition Survey Echo Soundings.
    File No. 185, Surveyed by Tallamy, Van Kuren, Gertis & Associates,
    Orchard Park, New York, for New York Department of the Army, New
    York District Corps of Engineers, New York, NY (April 1989).
  - 3. Survey of Newark Bay, NJ, Hackensack River, Echo Soundings Condition Survey. File No. 186, Surveyed by Ocean Surveys Inc., Old Saybrook, Connecticut, for Department of the Army, New York District Corps of Engineers, New York, NY (1990).
  - 4. Survey of Passaic River, Condition Survey Echo Soundings. File No. 797, Surveyed by Tallamy, Van Kuren, Gertis & Associates, Orchard Park, New York, for New York Department of the Army, New York District Corps of Engineers, New York, NY (June 1989).
  - 5. Survey of Passaic River, Condition Survey ~ Echo Soundings. File No. 798, Surveyed by Tallamy, Van Kuren, Gertis & Associates, Orchard Park, New York, for New York Department of the Army, New York District Corps of Engineers, New York, NY (November 1989).

- 6. Hackensack River (Overbank) from Newark Bay to Oradell Reservoir.

  Prepared by Aerial Data Reduction Associates, Inc., Pennsauken,

  NJ, for the Department of the Army, New York District Corps of

  Engineers, New York, NY. Survey photography (March 1985).
- 7. Passaic River Flood Control Project (DACW54-90-C-003) with UNET Cross Section Locations. Prepared by Aerial Data Reduction Associates, Inc., Pennsauken, NJ, for the Department of the Army, New York District Corps of Engineers, New York, NY. Survey photography (January 1990).

#### Pre-1980 Grid Refinements

- 35. The additional data sources were used to refine the model grid used for previous simulations of water level elevations in the Kills, Newark Bay, Passaic River, and Hackensack River. Refinements included adding nodes and links in some areas and modifying some node and link parameters. Figure 3 shows the modified link-node grid used for this study.
- 36. Additional nodes were added in Kill Van Kull and Arthur Kill in order to fit the geographical shape more closely and increase resolution. Five nodes were inserted between the eastern end of Kill Van Kull and the confluence of the Rahway River with Arthur Kill (Figure 4). The link-node description of Newark Bay (Figure 4) was significantly refined with the new model using about twice as many nodes in that area as in the previous studies. Nodes were added to distinguish shallow areas from the main channel, and provided pathways for lateral water exchanges to occur. Nodes were also added near Kearny Point to provide additional resolution for improved condition simulations that included the proposed diversion tunnel outflows. The increased resolution allowed for a finer level of detail in the examination of effects on Newark Bay water levels of possible future modifications to the existing waterways. One additional node was added in both the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers slightly north of Kearny Point. These nodes were placed in the existing sharp bends, which both rivers make, before resuming general northward directions. Finally, two nodes were added to include the Saddle River in the model system. The Saddle River flows into the Passaic River approximately one-half mile south of Garfield.

37. Soundings and contour maps of the Kills, Newark Bay, and Passaic and Hackensack Rivers provided the source for refining the physical parameterizations of nodes and links. Physical parameters for the newly-added nodes and links were taken from the maps.

#### 1991 Grid Refinements

- 38. Refinements to the grid to represent October 1991 conditions, for simulation of the "Halloween Storm", consisted of revising node and link physical parameters. These changes were made to the pre-1980 grid. Revisions reflected depth and area changes due to the ongoing dredging project in the Kills and Newark Bay. Generally the main channels, except for Arthur Kill, were deepened, and in some cases slightly widened. However, the depth of Arthur Kill remained at 35 feet. The authorized project depth for other areas of the system was 40 feet, although actual depths were up to one foot deeper. Extraction of the rock substrate was not included at this time, since the dredging removed only the covering sediment layer using a suction dredge. The major change in the Newark Bay area was the removal of a large shoal off the Port Elizabeth Marine Terminal. The appropriate nodes and links were modified. Other physical changes resulted in model modifications at corners of connecting waterways. Only slight changes to channel widths resulted.
- 39. There were no new nodes added to the 1991 grid. The additional resolution and enhanced physical representation were purposefully added to the pre-1980 grid in anticipation of the needs of subsequent simulations, including model validation.

#### Future Project Grid Refinements

40. Prior to the October 1991 storm, mainly sediment overburden had been removed from the waterways, and removal of the rock substrate had not begun. Underlying rock substrate removal began after October 1991. According to dredging plans, rock substrate removal was to be performed in very localized areas rather than uniformly over the waterways. Removal thicknesses were generally small. Because model predictions are insensitive to small changes in waterway depth and volume, and because revisions of the 1991 grid to account for rock substrate removal would not necessarily be accurate enough

to reflect the actual changes, watering geometry and parameterization for the future project grid were taken to be the same as the 1991 grid. At present, no other plans are known for future projects to modify the waterways. However, some simulations of future conditions included modification of overbank links and nodes, thereby reflecting the proposed flood-protection levees at Kearny Point. Waterway parameters were not affected.

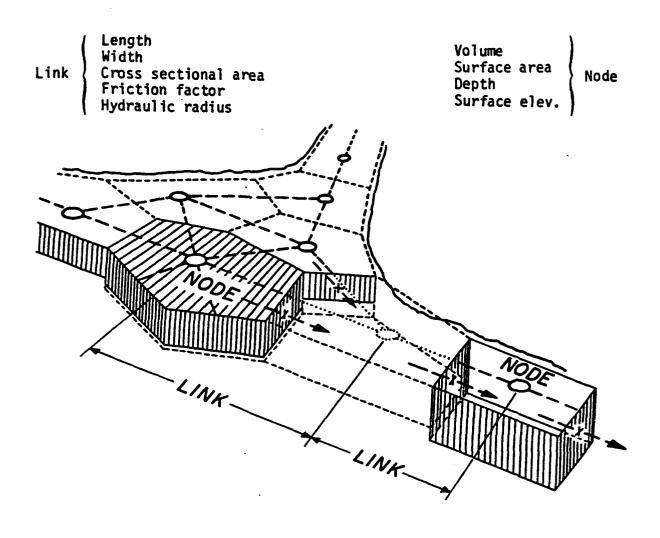
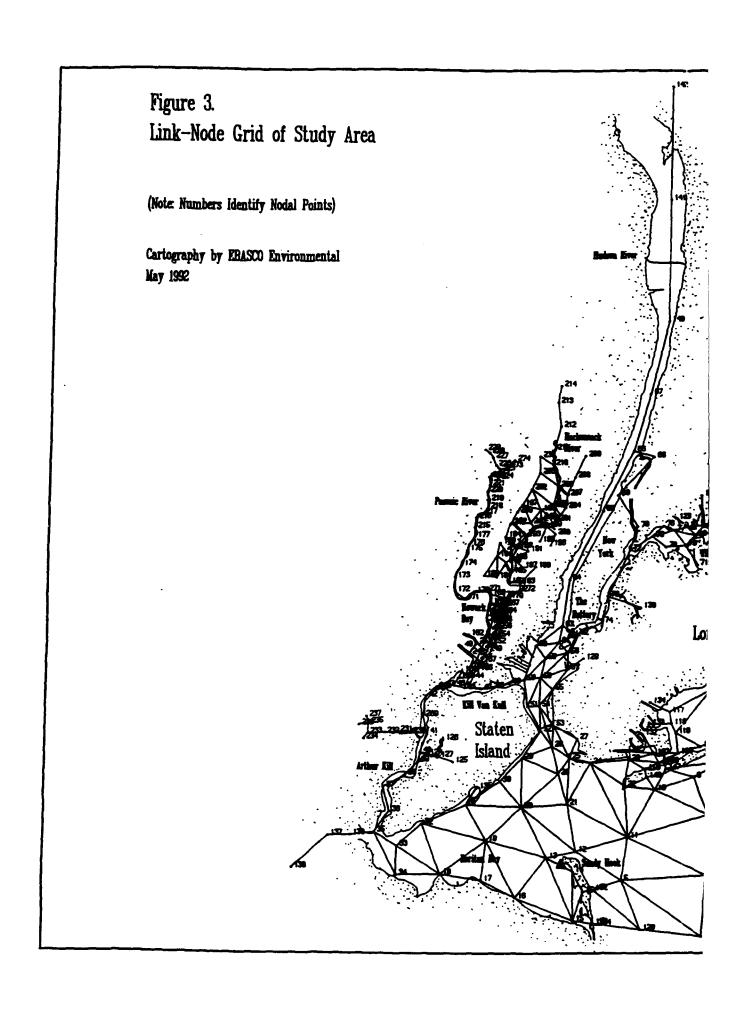
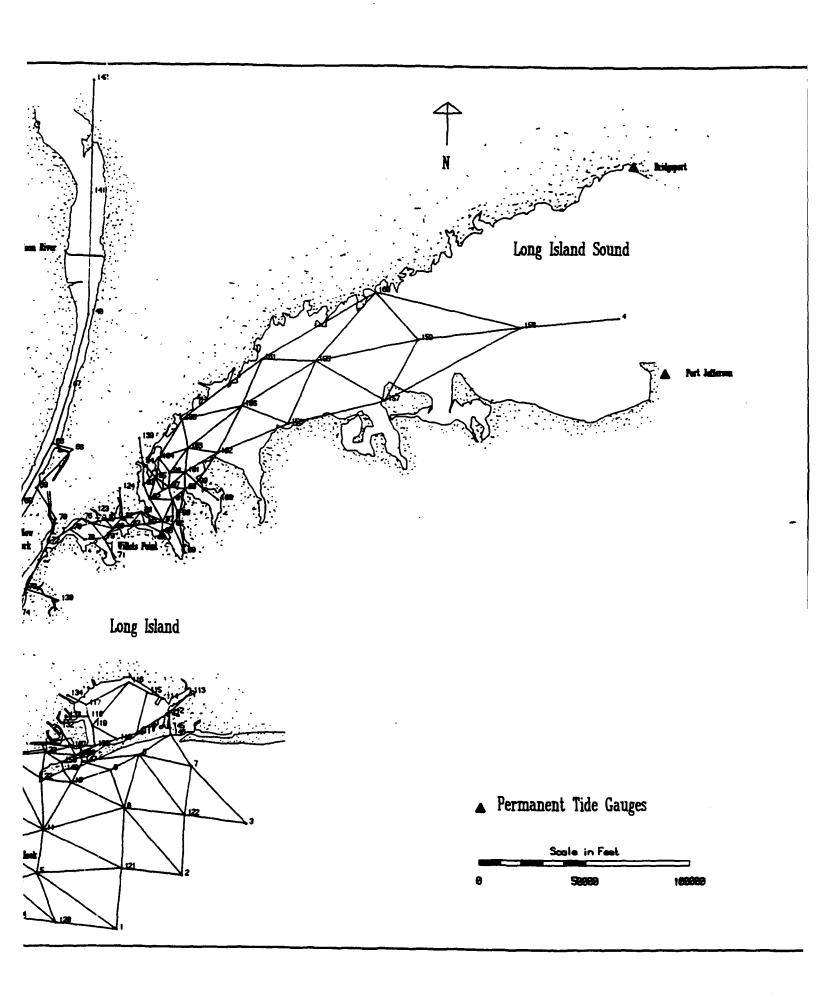
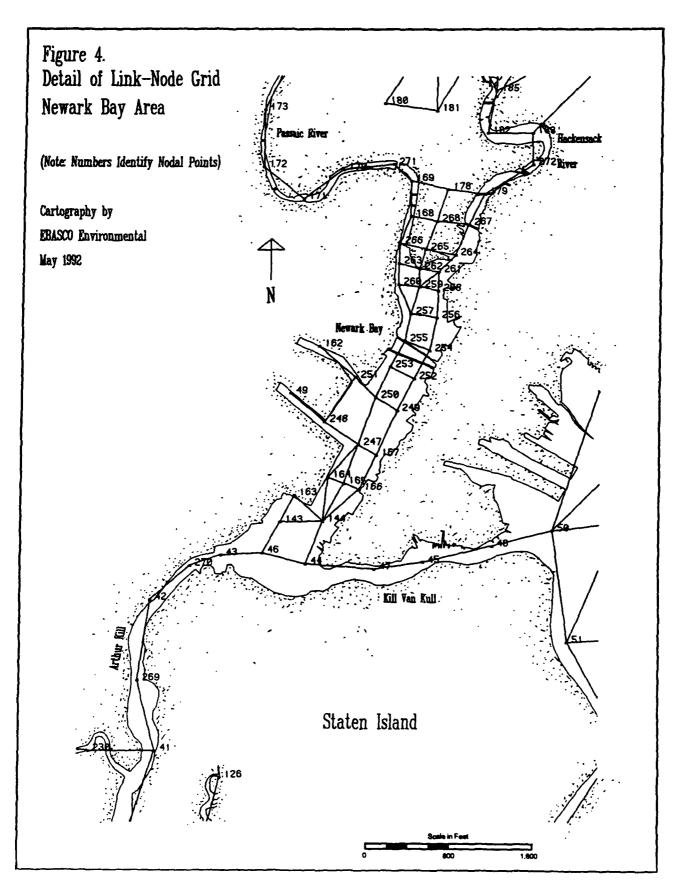


Figure 2. Pseudo-two-dimensional geometric representation for estuary systems







#### PART III: MODEL VALIDATION

#### Introduction

- 41. Once the model refinements were completed (see Figures 3 and 4), the model was revalidated against six events:
  - 1. The astronomic tide of 11-13 October 1976
  - 2. The hurricane of 21 September 1938
  - 3. The hurricane (Donna) of 12 September 1960
  - 4. The northeaster of 24-26 November 1950
  - 5. The northeaster of 6-7 November 1953
  - 6. The "Halloween Storm" of 29-31 October 1991
- 42. In a previous study of the area (CDM 1983b) the two hurricanes, and the 1950 and 1953 northeasters, were simulated first using the offshore model, and then transferred to the interior link-node model at exterior boundary nodes 1-4. Nodes 1-3 are located in New York Bight, approximately two miles east of Sandy Hook. Node 4 is located in Long Island Sound in the vicinity of Bridgeport, Connecticut. However, in this study we chose to force the link-node model with direct observations at Sandy Hook (node 12) and The Battery (node 62) in Figure 3. Therefore, we developed a smaller version of the link-node grid containing 176 nodes and 263 links. The two hurricanes and three northeaster events were simulated using this grid, and the astronomical tide was simulated using the entire grid, with forcing at the exterior boundary nodes 1-4 and at the interior nodes at Sandy Hook and The Battery.

#### Astronomic Tide of October 1976

43. The astronomic tide of 11-13 October 1976 was used to calibrate the original model of the Passaic River (CDM 1983b). This tide was also used to validate the changes made to the grid for the Hackensack River Surge Barrier study (CDM 1988). The full modified grid was used to simulate this event, with interior forcing from observations at Sandy Hook (node 12) and The Battery (node 62), and forcing at boundary nodes 1-4 developed from extrapolated readings from tide gages in the area. Since the interior boundary conditions were also specified, forcing at these nodes dominates the interior solution in Newark Bay and its tributaries.

- 44. Figure 5 shows the locations of observation points. Figures 6 and 7 show the observed and predicted tides at Sandy Hook and The Battery. Figures 8 through 23 each show: a) observed tidal heights; b) the results of simulations using the modified grid for this study; and c) the results from the Hackensack River Surge Barrier Study (CDM 1988). These figures show that the model agrees well with observations, and that at most locations the agreement is at least as good as, if not better than, the results of the Hackensack River Surge Barrier study. From this comparison, we conclude that the model is accurately simulating tidal conditions in the Newark Bay system. Sensitivity of forcing from observations at Sandy Hook (node 12) and The Battery (node 62) was tested by rerunning the larger grid of the system with forcing at only the exterior nodes 1-4. The results of this simulation are shown in Figures 6 and 7, respectively, and demonstrate that the interior region can be accurately forced using boundary conditions specified at either sets of locations.
- 45. One additional simulation was performed in which friction values along the Hackensack River were reduced by about 25 percent to determine whether significant changes in predicted tidal elevations along that river would be seen. The results indicated that little change (less than 0.1 ft) was found, confirming that system geometry often plays a more important role in defining the model than does bottom friction.

### Historical Hurricanes

- 46. In the Passaic River study (CDM 1983b) two hurricanes were simulated to validate the model. These events were not simulated in the Hackensack River Surge Barrier study, as it was a reconnaissance study of limited scope. For the current study, we resimulated these two events using the smaller grid of the system, and direct forcing at nodes 12, 24 and 25 using observations at Sandy Hook, and at nodes 62 and 63 using observations at The Battery.
- 47. The hurricane of 21 September 1938 was simulated using 50 hours of observations from 0000 hours, 20 September 1938. Figure 24 and 25 show the observed storm tides at Sandy Hook at The Battery, respectively. Figures 26 and 27 show comparisons with observed high and low tides at Elm Park and East

Newark, respectively. These figures show that the model predicts this event accurately.

48. The hurricane of 12 September 1960 was simulated using 48 hours of observations from 0000 hours, 11 September 1960. Figures 28 and 29 show the observed tides at Sandy Hook and The Battery, respectively. Figures 30 through 32 show comparisons with observed tides at Elm Park, Fort Hamilton and Carteret, respectively. Figure 33 shows predicted and observed tidal heights at Kearny Point. These figures demonstrate that the model predicts storm tide heights accurately during this event.

## **Historical Northeasters**

- 49. The northeaster of 24-26 November 1950 was simulated using the smaller grid, and direct forcing at the Sandy Hook and The Battery boundary nodes. The event was simulated from 0000 hours, 24 November 1950 for 52 hours. Figures 34 and 35 show the observed tides at Sandy Hook and The Battery, respectively. Figure 36 shows a comparison with observed tidal heights at Elm Park, and the agreement is generally very good. However, it appears from Figure 36 that the gage at Elm Park topped out and missed two consecutive peak tides.
- 50. The northeaster of 6-7 November 1953 was simulated from 0000 hours, 6 November 1953 for 48 hours. Figure 37 and 38 show the observed storm tide at Sandy Hook and The Battery, respectively. Figures 39 through 41 show comparisons with observations at Elm Park, East Newark and Fort Hamilton, respectively. These figures further validate that the model accurately simulates this northeaster event.

## "Halloween" Northeaster of 1991

51. During 30-31 October 1991, the "Halloween" storm hit the Newark Bay area. The New York District of the Corps of Engineers recorded, as accurately as possible in the circumstances, high water levels in the afternoon of Wednesday, 30 October and the morning of Thursday, 31 October 1991. We simulated this event for 71 hours from 0000 hours, 29 October 1991, using a grid that reflected the partial dredging in the Kills and Newark Bay to this date.

- 52. Figures 42 and 43 show the observed tides at Sandy Hook and The Battery, respectively. Figure 44 shows predicted and observed tidal heights at Ridgefield Park (Bergen Generating Station). Table 1 compares observations throughout the Newark Bay/Passaic/Hackensack River system with simulation results. The table shows generally agreement throughout the system. However, there are two locations along the Hackensack River where observed heads are more than a foot lower than predicted. It is interesting to note the close agreement at either end of the Hackensack River, and both higher predicted and observed tidal elevations than at these two more central locations. Therefore, either: a) there is some systematic error in the readings at these observation points, b) the readings represent overbank observations where obstructions in the flood plain reduce water levels from those seen in the main river, or c) the model does not predict the storm tide correctly. Other simulations suggest that the model accurately predicts storm surge events, and it is unlikely that flood plain obstructions close to the main channel would produce the differences in water surface "observed". We therefore suspect that the differences are produced by some systematic error in the readings at locations near nodes 206 and 210.
- 53. Finally, to determine the effect of dredging on tidal heights in the Newark Bay system, the "Halloween" Storm was simulated using the "pre-1980" grid. The results showed that, at most, predicted tidal heights for this extreme event changed by less than 0.02 feet. In addition, we simulated the observed hurricanes of September 1938 and 1960, and the northeasters of 1950 and 1953, using the "1991" grid without sea level rise. The results showed that peak surge elevations compared within 0.15 feet, and that the effect of the dredging was to slightly alter the phasing of the peak elevations, but by less than 1/2 hour. Therefore, we conclude that the dredging operations in the Kills and Newark Bay has, and will have, little effect on circulation and water levels in the study area.

Table 1

Comparison of Observed and Simulated Tidal Elevations
For the "Halloween" Storm of October 1991

Location	Node	Observed Height <sup>1</sup>	Observed Time <sup>2</sup>	Predicted Height <sup>1</sup>	Predicted Time
New York Harbor					
Caven Point, New York Harbor	60	6.2	W (2pm)	6.02	W (2 pm)
Passaic River					
BASF Plant, Kearny	262	7.62-7.94	T (debris)	7.23	T (3:45 am)
4th St., Newark	171	6.83 7.43	W (3 pm) T (debris)	6.66 7.29	W (3 pm) T (4 am)
Fire Pier, Newark	172	7.75	T (debris)	7.31	T (4 am)
Page St., Lyndhurst	216	5.72-6.22 6.25-7.6	W (3:30 pm) T (debris)	6.78 7.37	W (3:30 pm) T (3:45 am)
Old Boat House, East Rutherford	219	6.34	T (debris)	7.39	T (3:45 am)
Hackensack River					
Daily News, Kearny	264	> 7.1	T (??)	7.22	T (3:30 am)
Fence Outlet, Ridgefield Park	207	5.34 5.94	W (3 pm) T (7-8 am)	5.74 5.79	W (3 pm) T (7:30 am)
Gas Station, South Hackensack	206	4.95	T (7 am)	6.06	T (7 am)
Marina, South Hackensack	210	5.79	T (debris)	6.91	T (5:15 am)
Hess, Bogota	211	7.2	T (debris)	6.94	T (5:15 am)

<sup>|</sup> Feet NGVD

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> W = Wednesday afternoon, 30 October 1991

T = Thursday morning, 31 October 1991

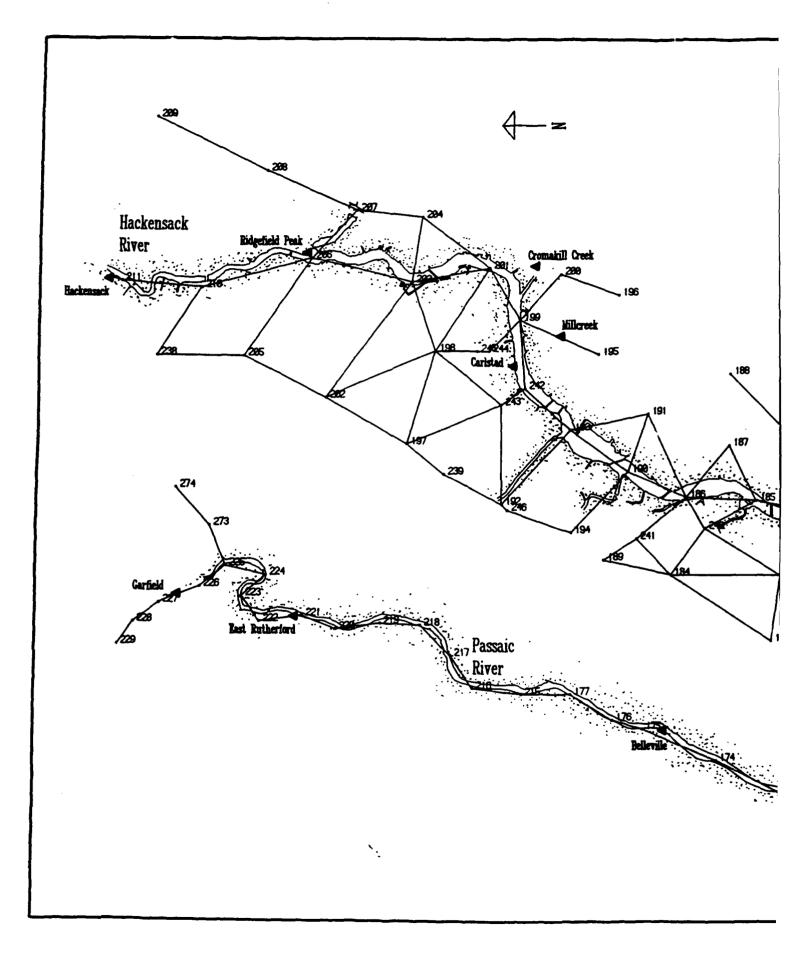


Figure 5.

Gage Locations for October 1976 Tidal Elevation Study

(Note: Numbers Identify
Nodal Points)

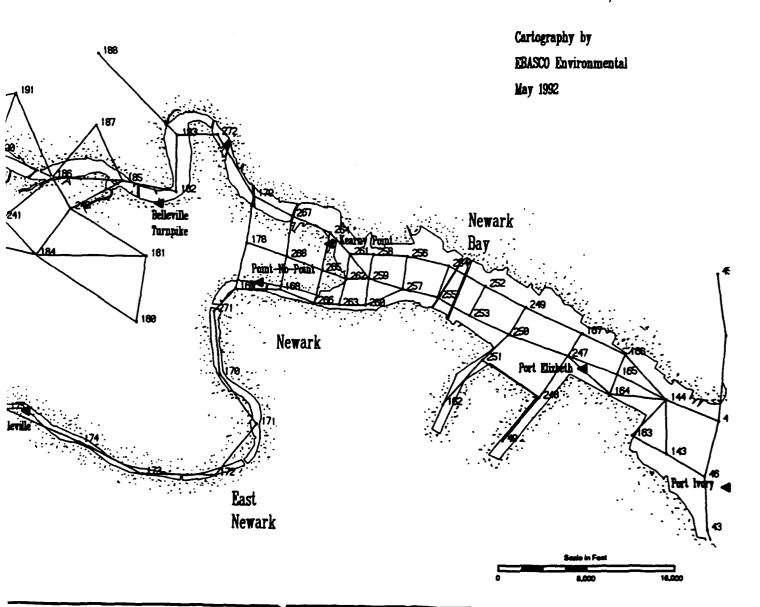


Figure 6. Tidal heights at Sandy Hook for tide of 11-13 October 1976

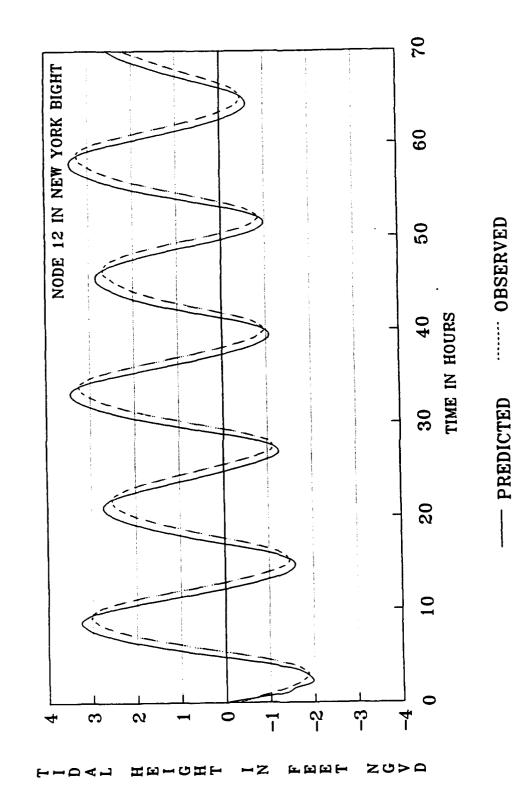


Figure 7. Tidal heights at the Battery for tide of 11-13 October 1976

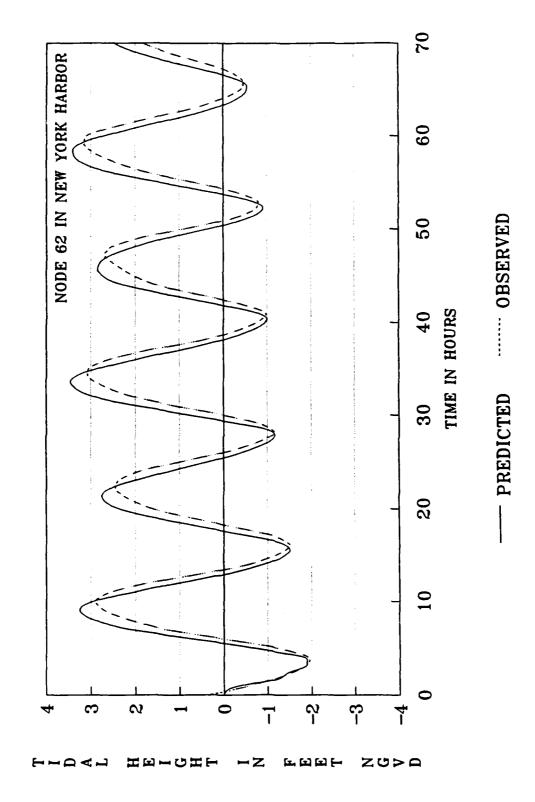


Figure 8. Tidal heights at Point No Point for tide of 11-13 October 1976

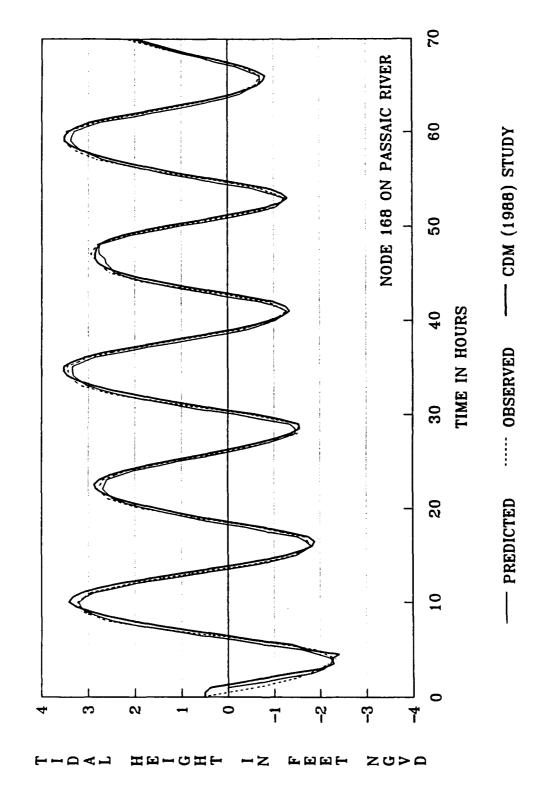


Figure 9. Tidal heights at Belleville for tide of 11-13 October 1976

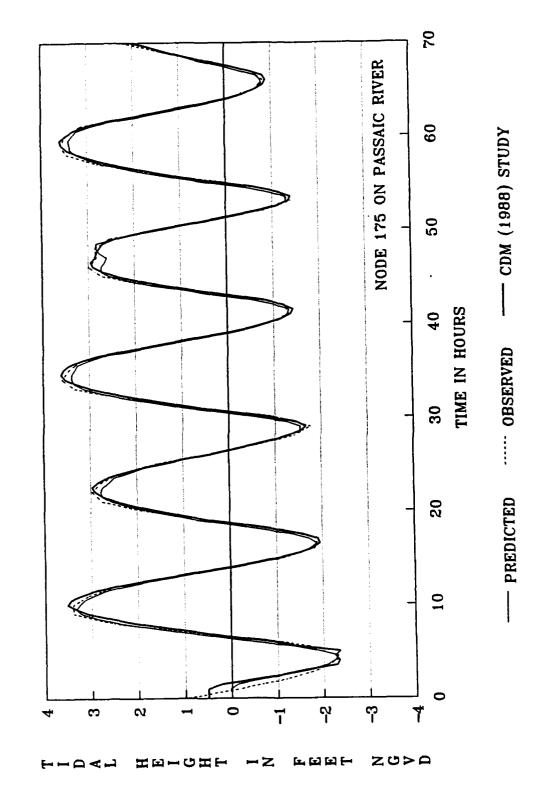


Figure 10. Tidal heights at East Rutherford for tide of 11-13 October 1976

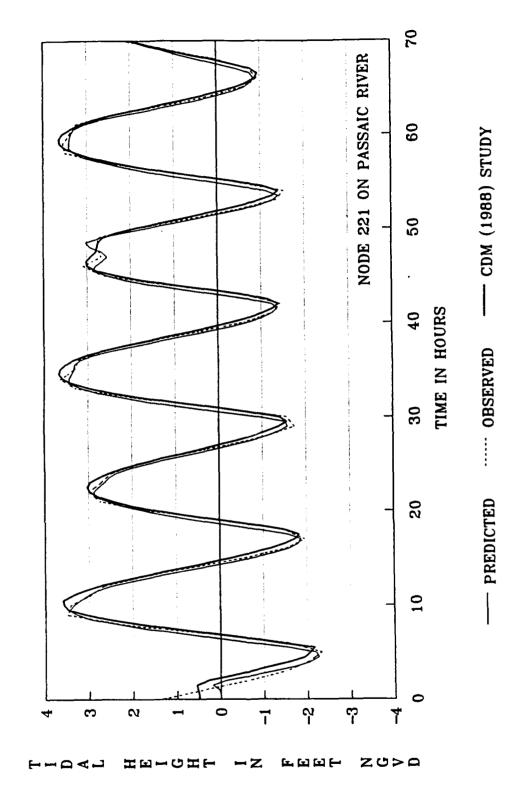
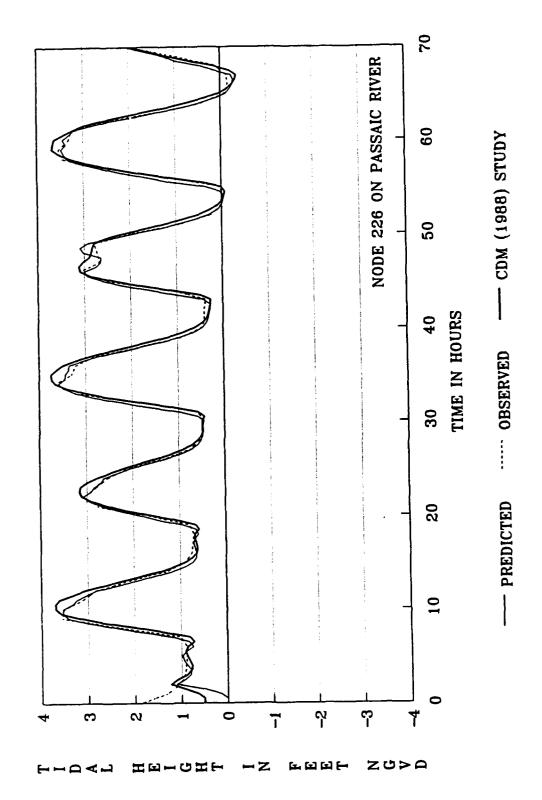


Figure 11. Tidal heights at Garfield for tide of 11-13 October 1976



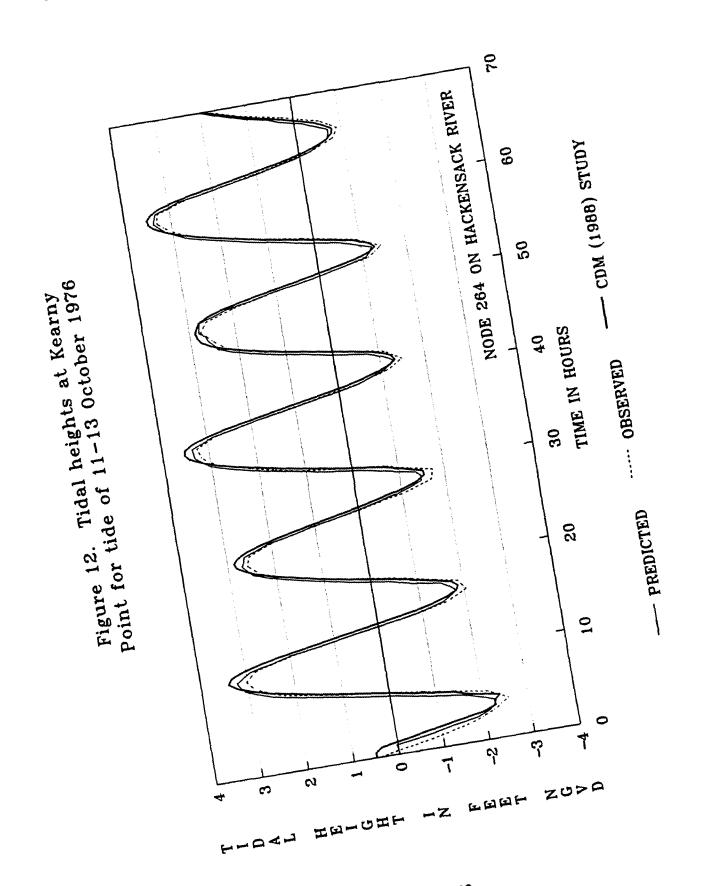


Figure 13. Tidal heights at Belleville Tpke for tide of 11–13 October 1976

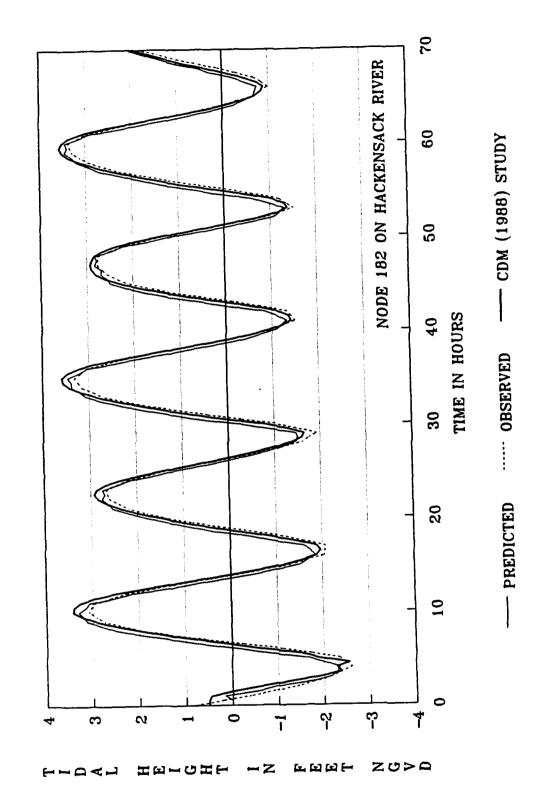


Figure 14. Tidal heights at Carlstadt for tide of 11-13 October 1976

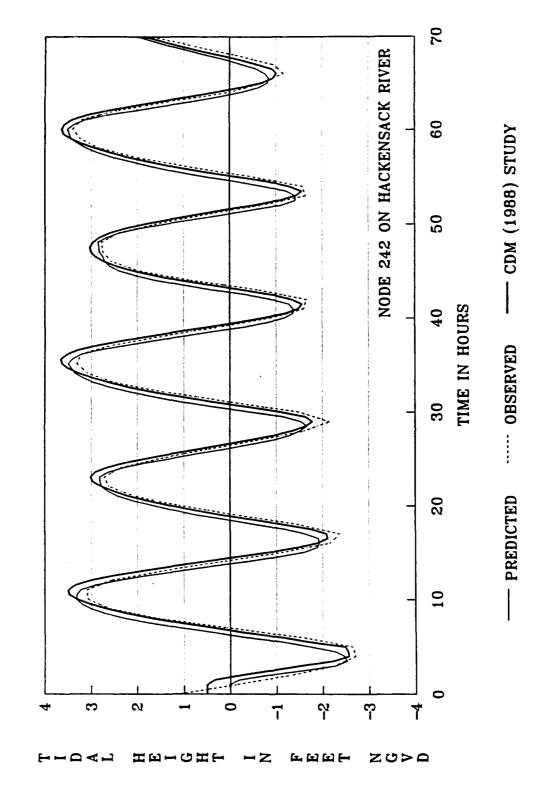


Figure 15. Tidal heights at Mill Creek for tide of 11-13 October 1976

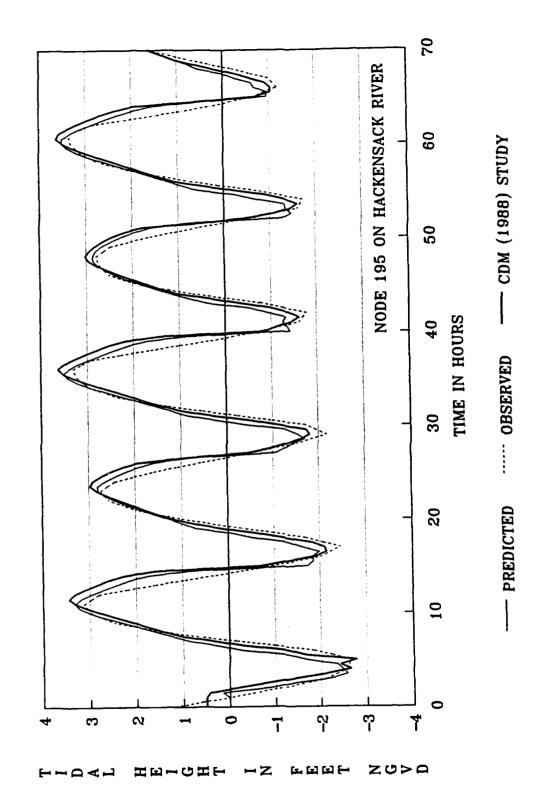


Figure 16. Tidal heights at Cromakill Creek for tide of 11-13 October 1976

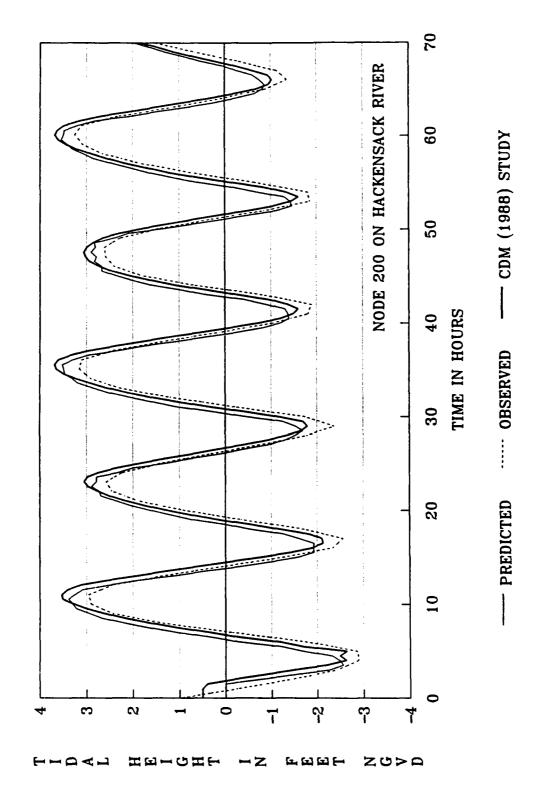


Figure 17. Tidal heights at Ridgefield Park for tide of 11-13 October 1976

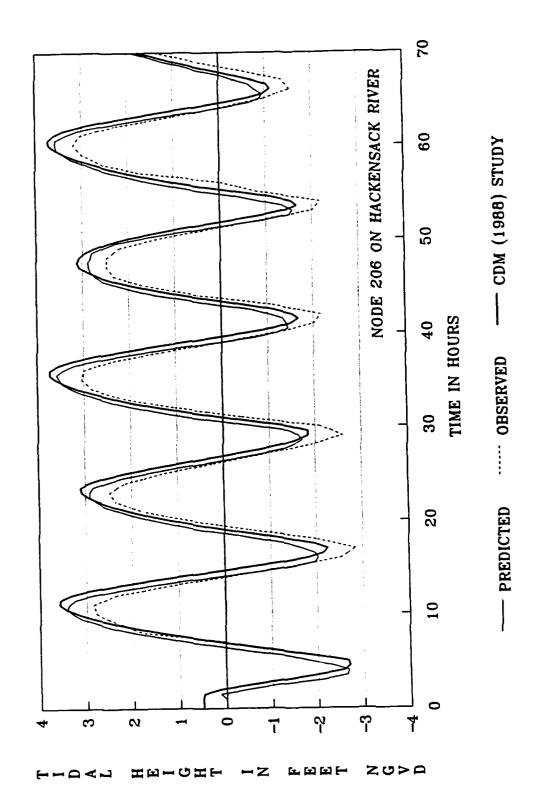


Figure 18. Tidal heights at Hackensack for tide of 11-13 October 1976

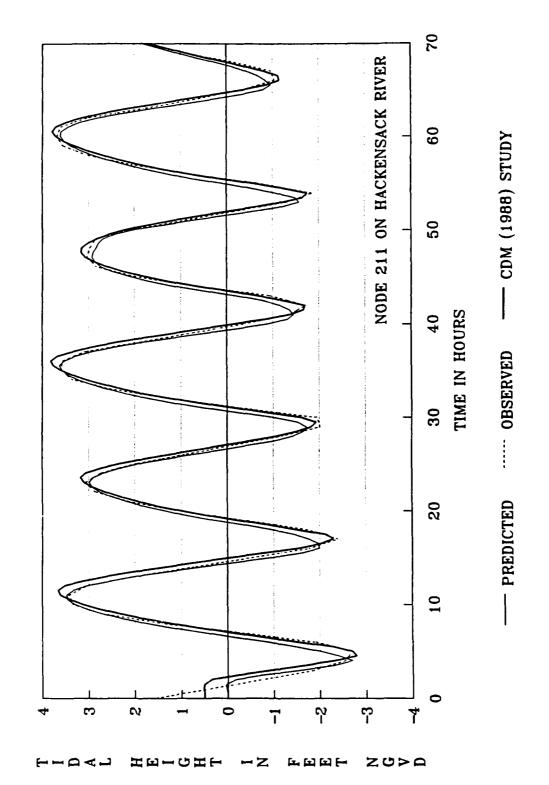


Figure 19. Tidal heights at Port Ivory for tide of 11-13 October 1976

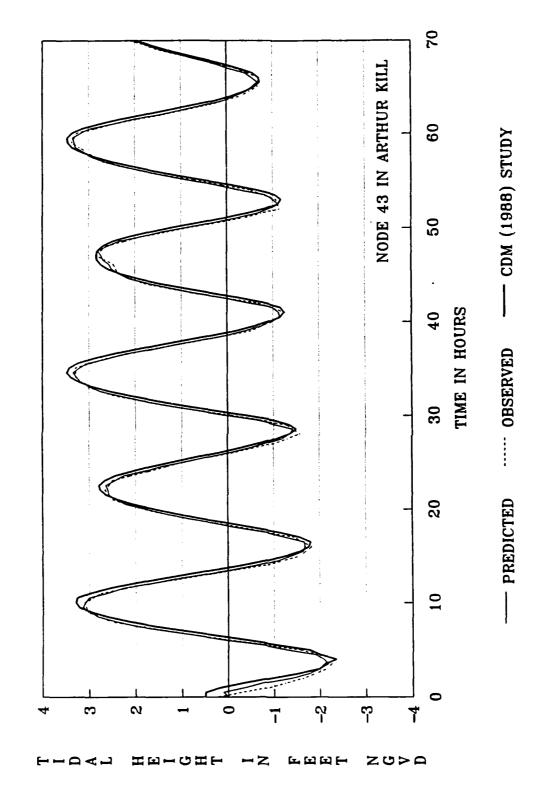


Figure 20. Tidal heights at South Amboy for tide of 11-13 October 1976

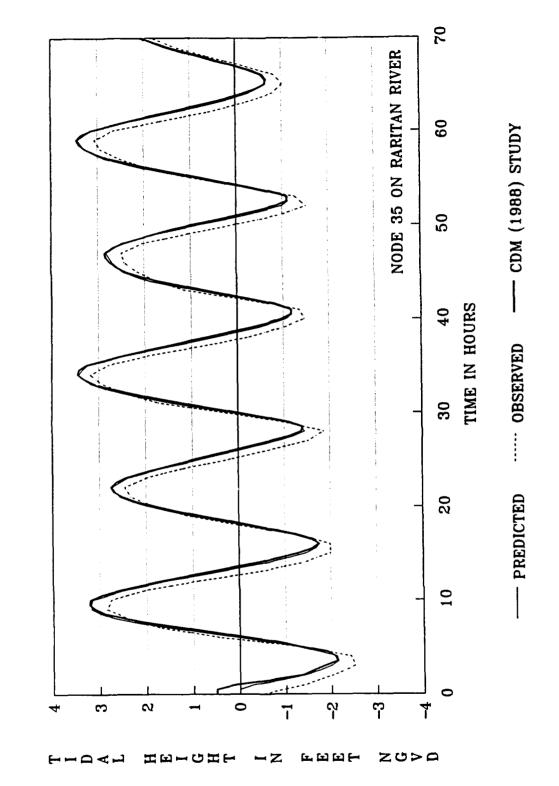


Figure 21. Tidal heights at Sayreville for tide of 11-13 October 1976

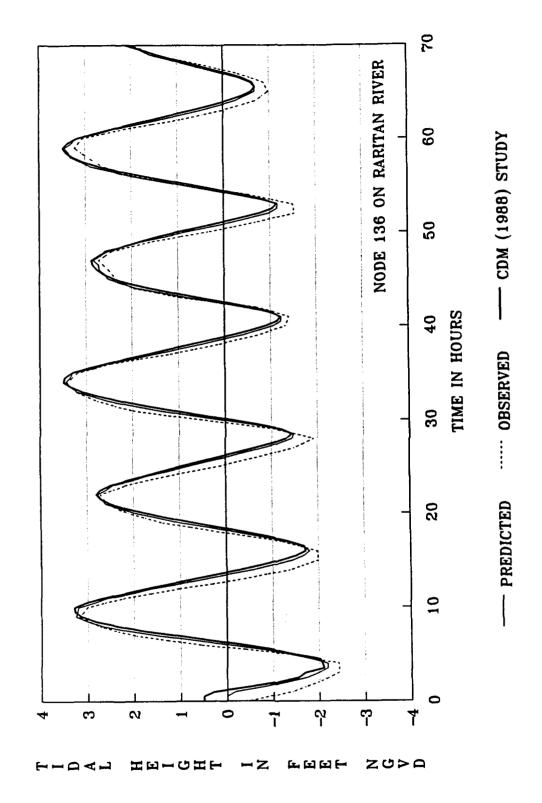


Figure 22. Tidal heights at Keasbey for tide of 11-13 October 1976

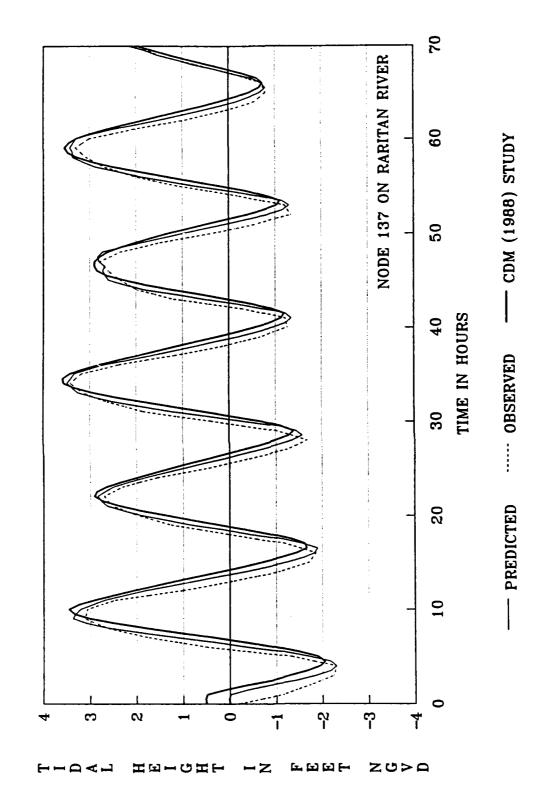


Figure 23. Tidal heights at New Brunswick for tide of 11-13 October 1976

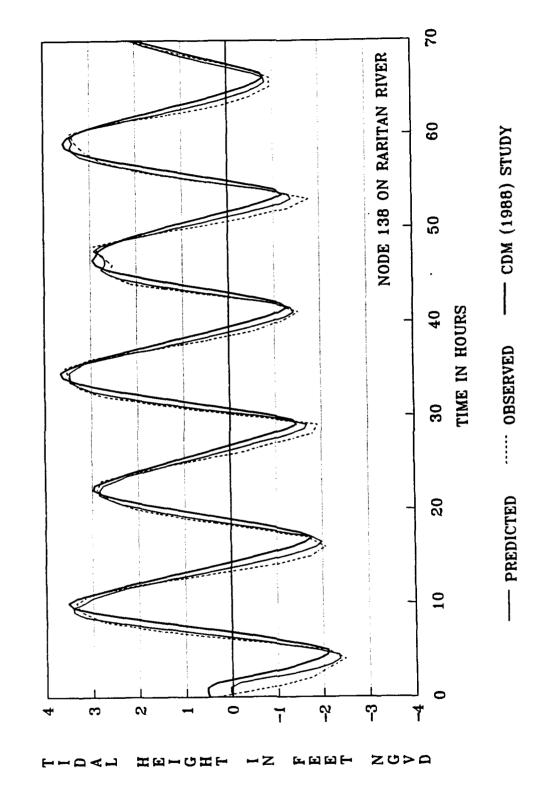


Figure 24. Observed tidal heights at Sandy Hook for hurricane of 21 September 1938

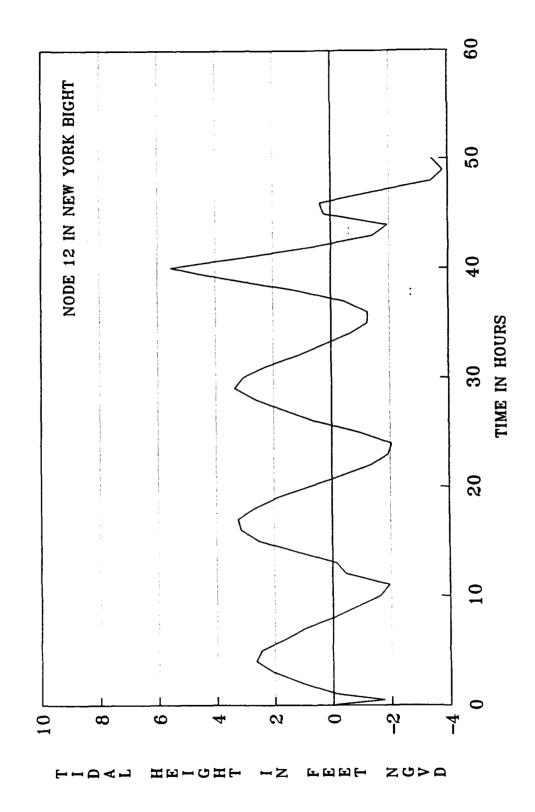


Figure 25. Observed tidal heights at The Battery for hurricane of 21 September 1938

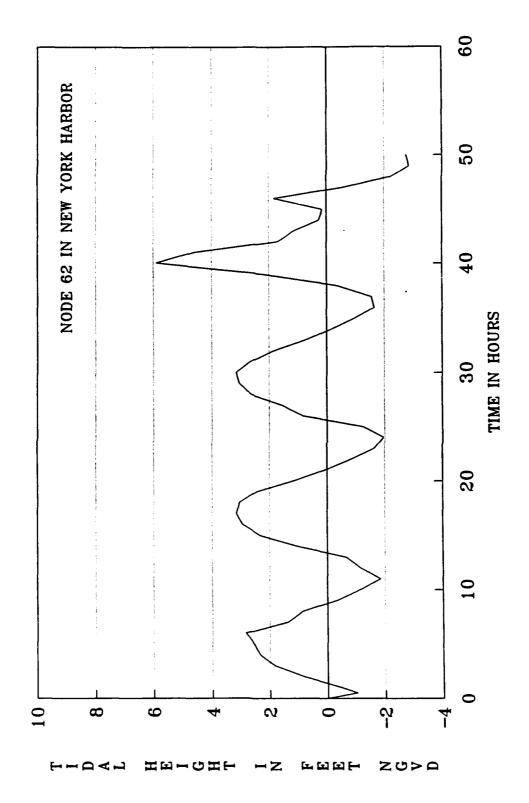


Figure 26. Tidal heights at Elm Park for hurricane of 21 September 1938

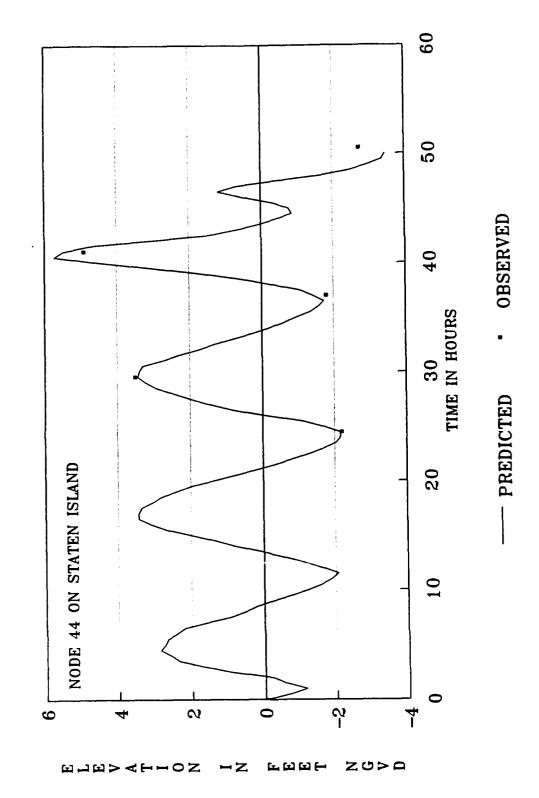


Figure 27. Tidal heights at East Newark for hurricane of 21 September 1938

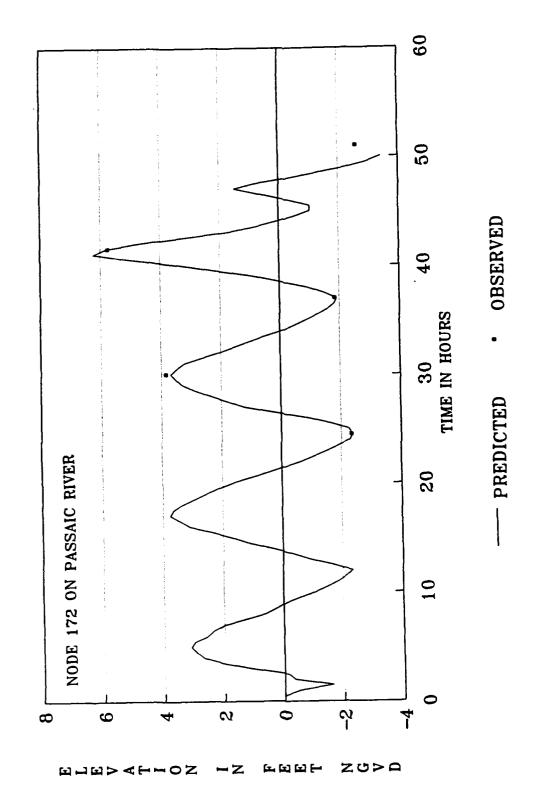


Figure 28. Observed tidal heights at Sandy Hook for hurricane of 12 September 1960

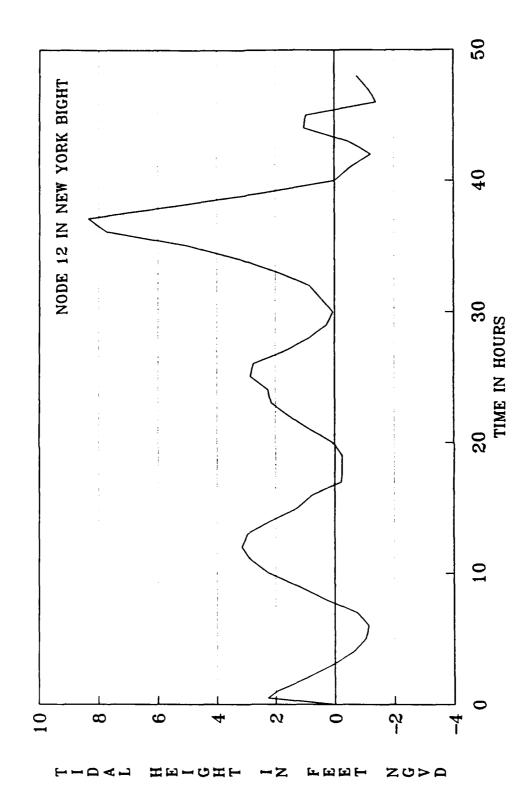


Figure 29. Observed tidal heights at The Battery for hurricane of 12 September 1960

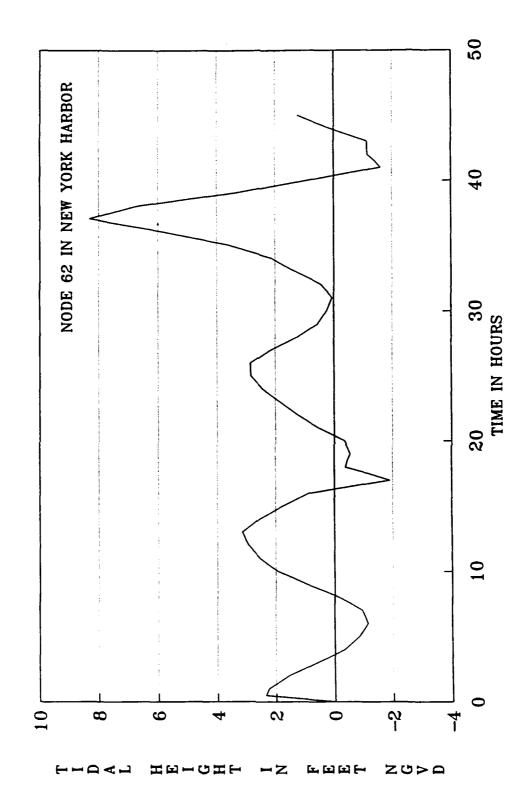


Figure 30. Tidal heights at Elm Park for hurricane of 12 September 1960

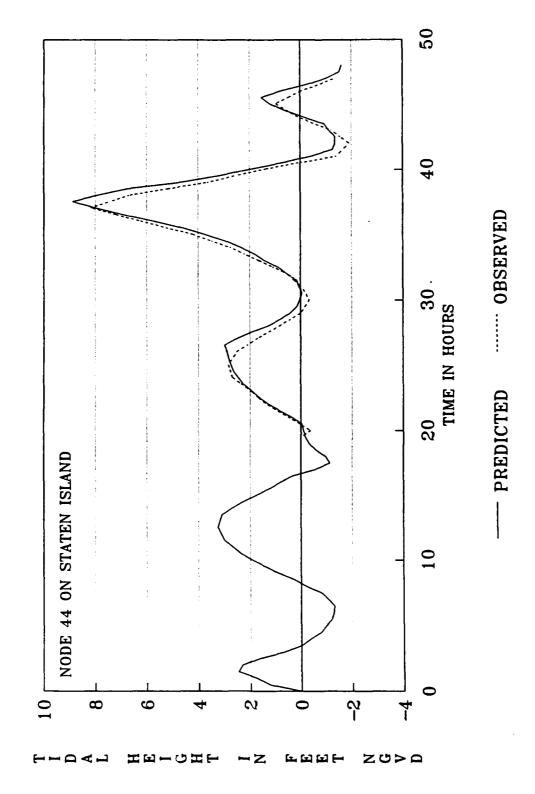


Figure 31. Tidal heights at Fort Hamilton for hurricane of 12 September 1960

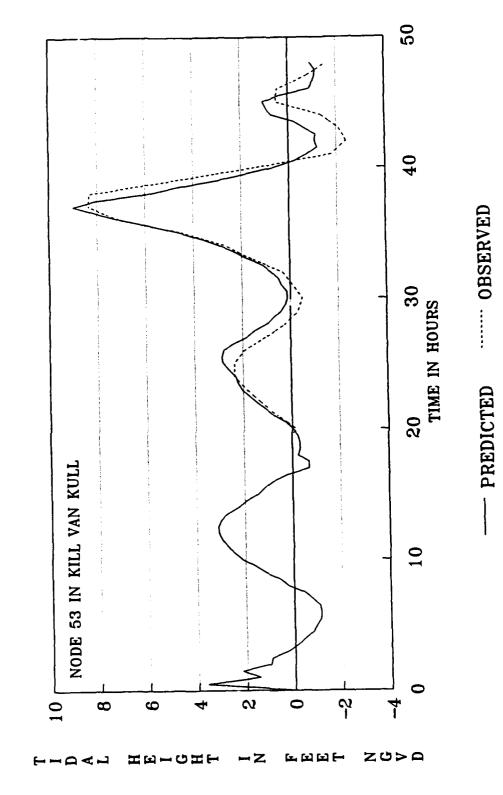


Figure 32. Tidal heights at Carteret for hurricane of 12 September 1960

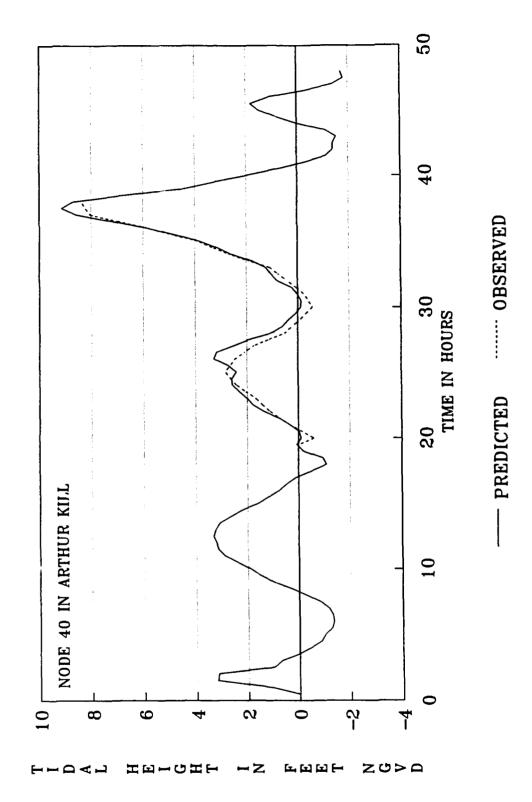
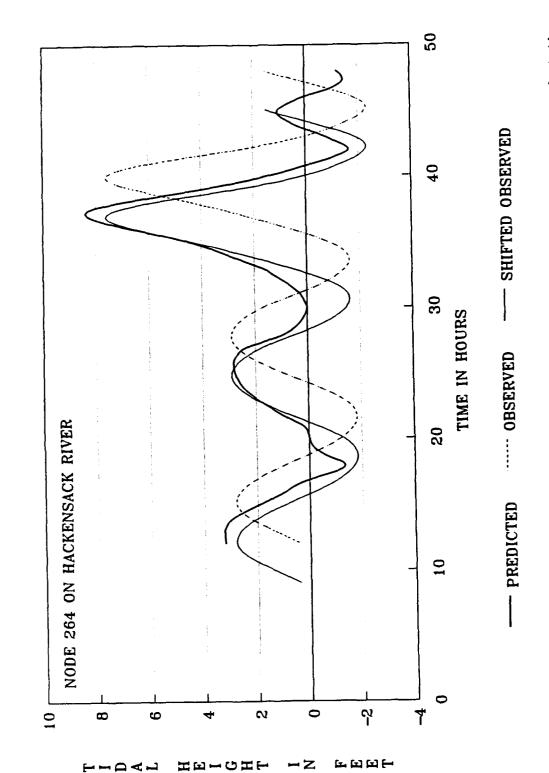


Figure 33. Tidal heights at Kearny Point for hurricane of September 1960



The time origin for the observations was not by. The SHIFTED OBSERVED line is the curve Observational values were obtained from a tidal height curve measured at the specified in terms of time-of-day. The SHIFTED OBSERVED line is the curve obtained by shifting the time index of the observations by 3 hours so that the peaks at approximately hour 37 coincide. mouth of the Hackensack River. Note:

Figure 34. Observed tidal heights at Sandy Hook for northeaster of 24-26 November 1950

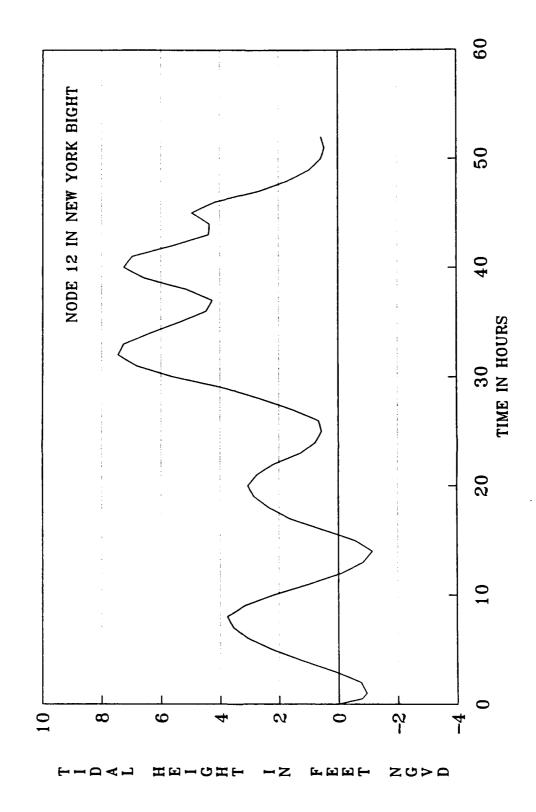


Figure 35. Observed tidal heights at The Battery for northeaster of 24-26 November 1950

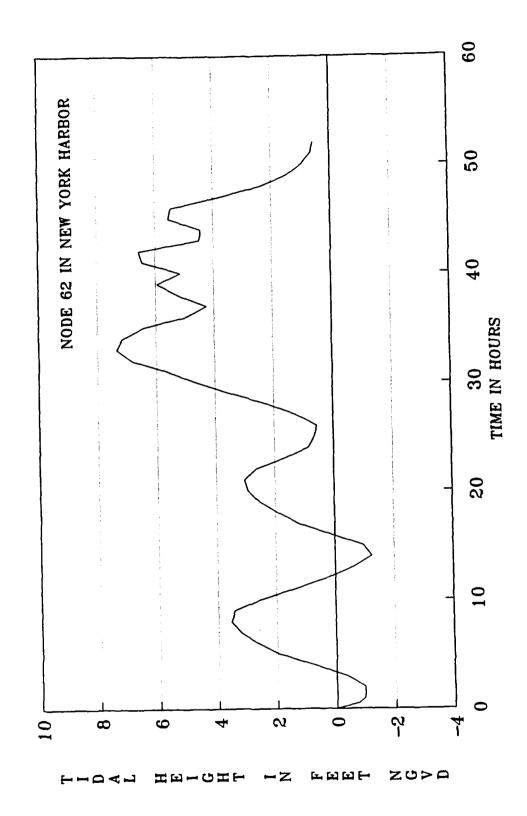


Figure 36. Tidal heights at Elm Park for northeaster of 24-26 November 1950

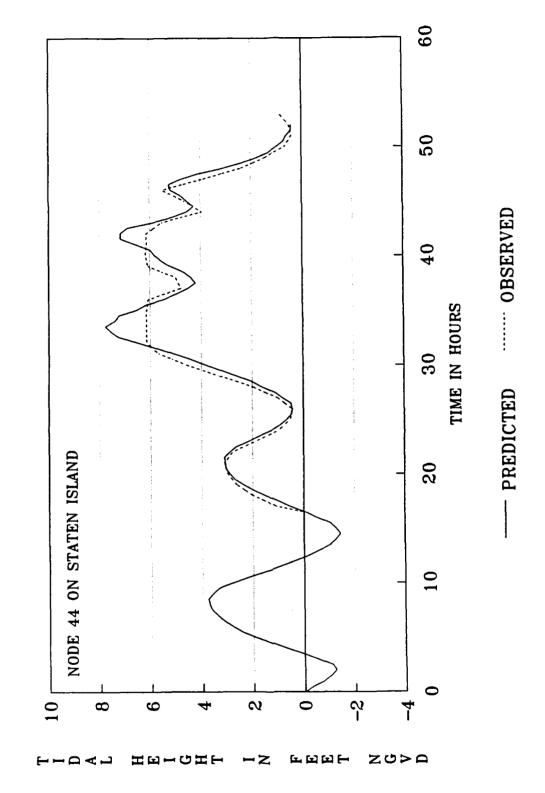


Figure 37. Observed tidal heights at Sandy Hock for northeaster of 6–8 November 1953

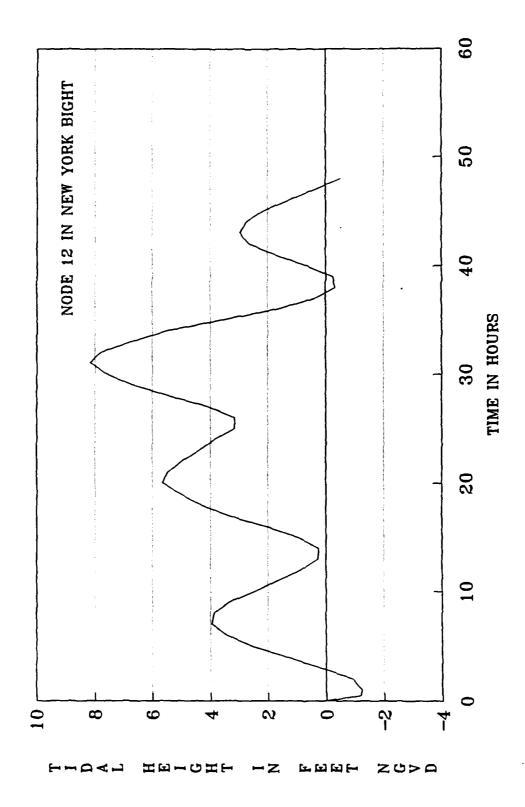


Figure 38. Observed tidal heights at The Battery for northeaster of 6-8 November 1953

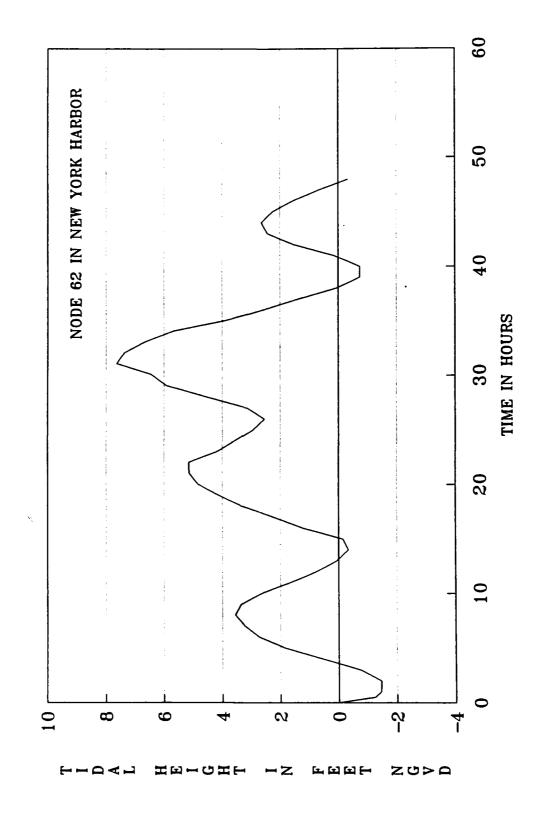


Figure 39. Tidal heights at Elm Park for northeaster of 6-8 November 1953

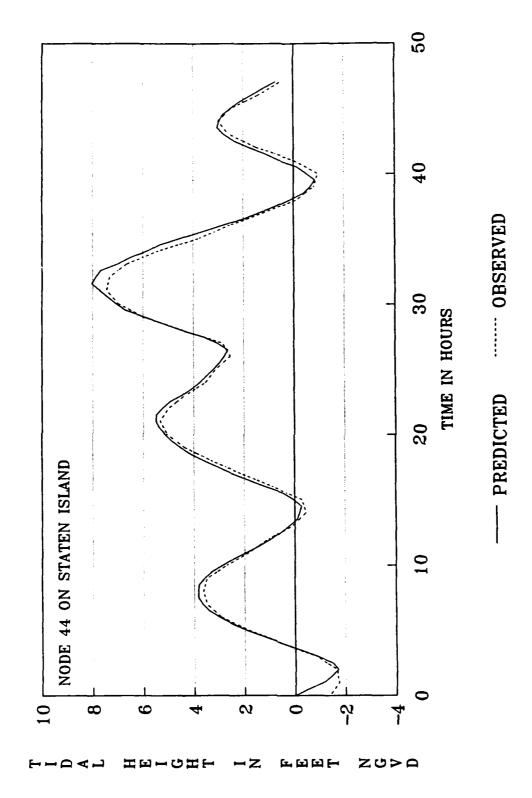


Figure 40. Tidal heights at East Newark for northeaster of 6-8 November 1953

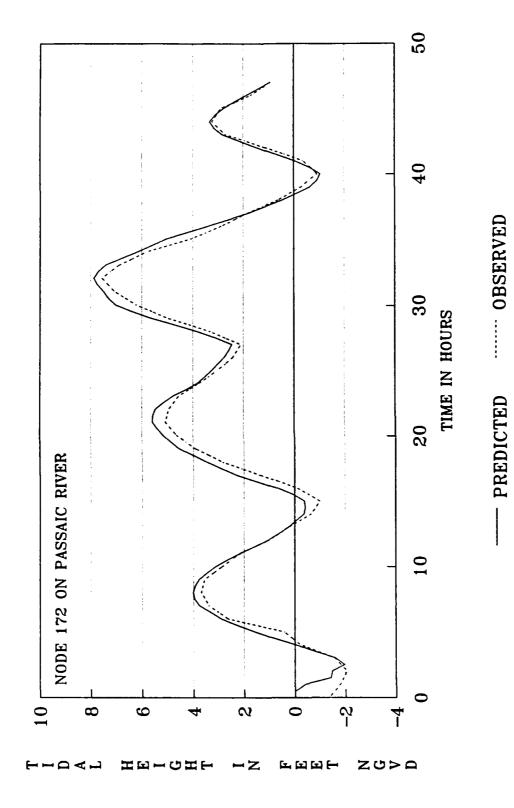


Figure 41. Tidal heights at Fort Hamilton for northeaster of 6-8 November 1953

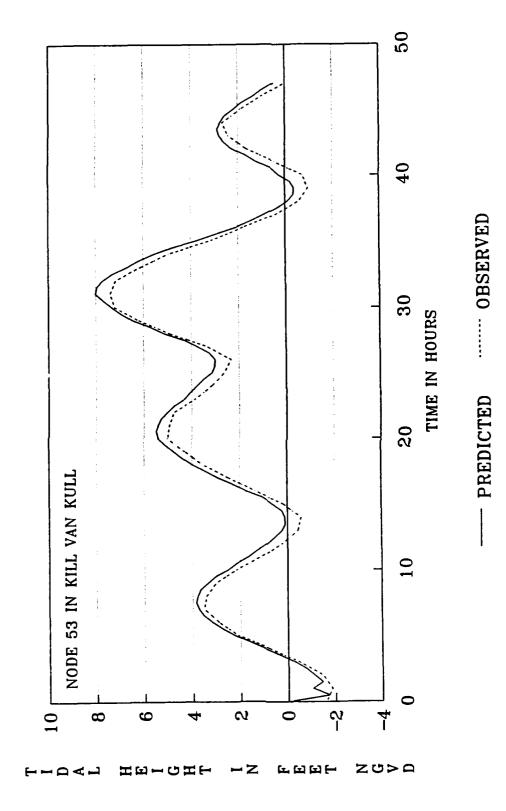


Figure 42. Observed tidal heights at Sandy Hook for the "Halloween" storm of October 1991

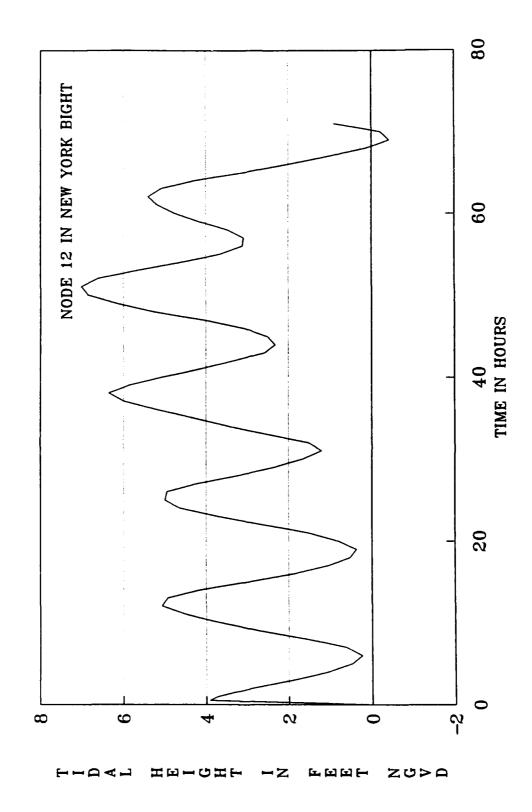


Figure 43. Observed tidal heights at The Battery for the "Halloween" storm of October 1991

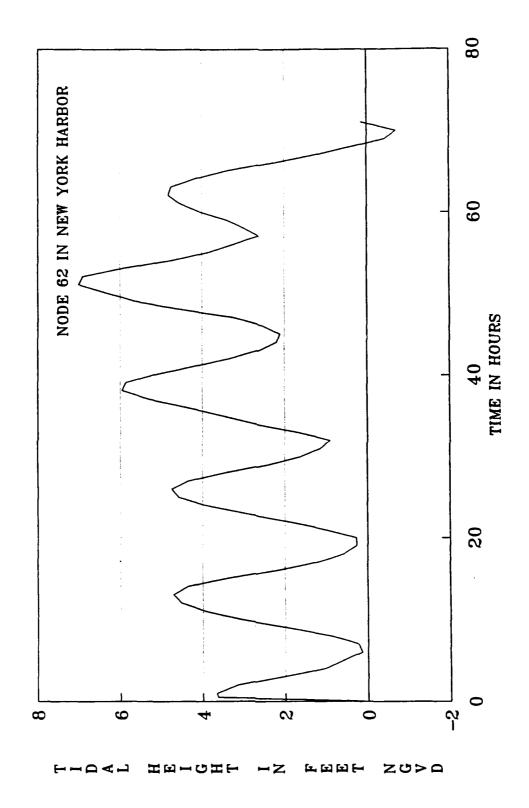
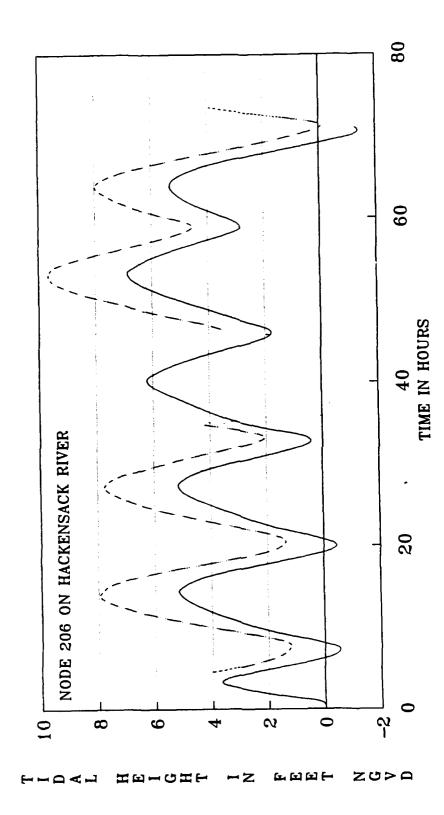


Figure 44. Tidal heights at Ridgefield Park for the "Halloween" storm of October 1991



Observations were obtained from near the Bergen Power Generation Station near the intersection of Overpeck Creek and the Hackensack River. The observed curve is plotted relative to the provided datum. Note:

...... OBSERVED

PREDICTED

#### PART IV: COINCIDENCE ANALYSIS

#### Introduction

54. Astronomic tides, meteorological conditions, and river flows cause fluctuations of water level in the modeled system. Astronomical tides are independent of the other two, although tidally-induced water surface elevations can combine with either or both meteorological and fluvial events to cause very high water elevations. Since the greatest effect would occur when meteorological and fluvial events reinforce each other, information regarding their joint relationship is useful in examining the potential occurrence of high water levels.

#### Approach and Data Preparation

- 55. Several approaches were taken to investigate the relation between river flows and storm surges (storm tide minus astronomic tide). The approaches were based on observed water surface elevations and predicted tides at The Battery in New York Harbor used in conjunction with Passaic River flows measured at Little Falls, New Jersey (785 square miles). Approaches included cross correlations and linear regressions between the data series, examination of the frequency of joint occurrence of large flow volume and surge height events, and scatter plots of corresponding flow and surge events.
- 56. Time series of hourly observed water level at The Battery were obtained through WES from the National Ocean Service (NOS) office in Rockville, Maryland. A standard tidal prediction model and ancillary data files were obtained directly from the same office. Daily river flow data measurements were obtained from the New Jersey USGS office. River flow data spanned the interval of 1898 to 1990, and observed water level data extended from 1920 to 1991.
- 57. Daily values of water level elevations caused by influences other than tides (which will be referred to as surge heights) were obtained in the following way. The tide prediction package was used to produce time series of hourly predicted tide heights. Predicted tides took into account the increase in mean sea level from 1920 to the present using Epoch values provided by NOS. Predicted tide values were subtracted from the corresponding hourly observed

values to obtain hourly surge heights, and the maximum daily surge heights were extracted from the respective 24-hour values for each day of the time series.

- 58. Time series of yearly maximum values of river flow and surge height were extracted from the respective time series of daily maximum values. The smallest value in each of the time series of annual maximum values was taken as an indication of the magnitude of the respective one-year event. The values were 1.85 feet for surge height and 3040 cubic feet per second (cfs) for river flow. Since 1.85 feet was 0.5 feet less than the next-larger yearly maximum of 2.35 feet, and because there were nearly 2,600 values larger than 1.85 feet, the value of 2.35 feet was taken as an estimate of the one-year surge event.
- 59. The time series of observed water levels at the Battery contained several gaps, which produced corresponding gaps in the surge height time series. Surge height time series gaps of five days or less were bridged by inserting a linear fit between values at the ends of the gaps. No attempt was made to bridge larger gaps. Gaps were from 1921 to 1927, January 1958 to May 1958, May 1973 to May 1977, and September 1981 to October 1981. Six time series resulted after considering gaps and start/end dates for tidal epochs: 1927-1952, 1953-1958, 1958-1961, 1962-1973, 1977-1980, and 1981-1991. This resulted in 21,171 daily observations for the analysis.

### Comparison of Water Surface Elevations at Kearny Point and The Battery

- 60. The time series of observed water elevations is from measurements at The Battery, which is close to the area of interest, namely Newark Bay and the Passaic and Hackensack rivers. In order to establish that both the timing and magnitude of water surface elevation at The Battery were representative of conditions at Kearny Point, water surface elevations at these two locations were plotted against the same time axis for three historical cases: (1) the northeaster of 24-26 November 1950 (Figure 45), (2) the hurricane of 12 September 1960 (Figure 46), and (3) tides during 11-13 October 1976 (Figure 47).
- 61. For these three types of events, the three figures show close agreement between timing and magnitude of water surface elevation at The Battery and Kearny Point. Therefore, using water surface elevations obtained

at The Battery for examining coincidence between surges and Passaic River flows will yield results applicable to the vicinity of Kearny Point.

#### Surge Height and River Flow Cross Correlation

- 62. Lagged cross correlation between surge height and river flow showed that peak correlation (+0.22) occurred between surge height on a given day and river flow measured two days later (Figure 48). That is, changes in river flow tended to lag surge-caused changes in water surface elevation by about two days. Positive correlation means that increases in surge height are accompanied by increases (rather than decreases) in river flow. The cross correlation coefficient of 0.22 represents a weak correlation (where a value of 1.0 implies complete dependence and a value of 0.0 implies complete independence).
- 63. The degree of correlation begins to increase when river flow leads surge height by one day. The correlation peaks when surge height leads by two days, and shows a slow decline thereafter. This indicates that river flow events tend to occur later than surge events and to decrease more slowly.
- 64. Linear regression was calculated between surge height values and river flows two days later, which represents the timing that would yield the best fit. The resulting regression relation could explain only 4.4 percent of the variance of the river flow when using the surge height time series as the independent variable. Surge height is therefore a poor predictor of river flow, which is to be expected in view of the relatively weak correlation between the two.

#### Coincidence Between Surge Height and River Flow

65. Coincidence was examined by comparing daily values of surge height and river flow with respective threshold values of 2.35 feet and 3040 cfs. Counted were the number of times (1) both daily values exceeded their thresholds, (2) neither exceeded its threshold, (3) surge height exceeded its threshold, but river flow did not, and (4) river flow exceeded its threshold, but surge height did not. Comparisons were made for seven cases that ranged from surge height leading river flow by three days to river flow leading surge height by three days.

- 66. The results (Table 2) indicate greater coincidence when surge leads river flow, which reflects the findings of the correlation analysis. Coincidence with surge height leading was approximately double that with river flow leading. The largest count of both series exceeding thresholds, 192, occurred with surge height leading by two days. A count of 192 represents only 0.9 percent. In contrast, both series were jointly less than threshold approximately 89 percent of the time. The analysis shows that, given relatively moderate event threshold values, surge height and river flow events coincide only a small fraction of the time.
- 67. The relation between water level and river flow was further examined for five historical storm events by plotting predicted tide height and observed water level at The Battery, along with Passaic River flow, for the time interval from three days preceding the event to seven days after. The selected storm events were 21 September 1938 (Figure 49), 25 November 1950 (Figure 50), 12 September 1960 (Figure 51), 10 November 1977 (Figure 52), and 7 April 1984 (Figure 53). Maximum surge heights range from approximately four to eight feet, and maximum river flows from approximately 4,000 to 17,000 cfs. The plots show that, for these selected events, the river flow peaks within about one to three days after a peak surge. However, the plots also show that the magnitudes of surge and flow peaks are not necessarily directly related. That is, a large surge peak may be accompanied by either large or small flow peaks, and vice-versa. For example, a surge of about seven feet and flow of 4,000 cfs occurred during the 1950 storm, while a surge of four feet and flow of 17,000 cfs occurred during the 1984 storm. The indication is that, for major events, peaks in surge and flow tend to accompany each other within approximately 72 hours, but that there is no consistent relation between their magnitudes.

#### Scatter Diagram of Surge Height and River Flow Values

68. In order to investigate the relation between surge height and river flow visually, a scatter diagram was plotted with surge height values on the horizontal axis and river flow values on the vertical axis. Only those points for which surge height exceeded 0.5 feet and river flow exceeded 1,000 cfs jointly were plotted. Note that for each identified surge height value, only the single maximum river flow within the succeeding 72 hours was selected.

- 69. The scatter diagram (Figure 54) shows the absence of any strong connection between surge height and river flow. Points tend to be distributed primarily along the vertical axis of the diagram. This pattern indicates that, for a given surge height, there is a wide range of possible river flows, with most of them being relatively small. To a lesser extent, there is a range of surge heights for a given river flow. Close relationship between surge height and river flow would have been indicated by points being distributed about some diagonal from the origin.
- 70. The scatter plot reinforces the results of correlation and regression calculations and the findings of the coincidence analysis. When only moderate thresholds are specified, surge height events and river flow events are only weakly related, and the occurrence of one is not a conclusive predictor of either the occurrence or the magnitude of the other. However, there is some indication (based upon plots of the five selected storm events) of greater likelihood of joint occurrence of surge and flow increases during major storm events, even though their magnitudes may not be directly related.

#### Stage Frequency Statistics for Surge Heights

- 71. The distribution of water surface elevations at The Battery was examined for peak values occurring within 72 hours prior to Passaic River flows exceeding 6,000 cfs. This is the threshold flow when the proposed diversion tunnel begins to function. The analysis was performed to examine what magnitude of storm tide might occur when the diversion tunnel was operating.
- 72. According to the record at the Little Falls gage on the Passaic River, 230 of the 21,174 days examined had flows that exceeded 6000 cfs. For each of these 230 records, the maximum tidal height in the previous 72 hours was identified from the tide gage record at The Battery. These maximum tidal heights were then ranked and plotted in Figure 55 as a cumulative frequency distribution. The plot is a conditional cumulative frequency (or exceedance) distribution. The plot presents both the percent daily exceedance and the return period for storm tides that are coincident with river flows exceeding 6000 cfs. Also plotted on Figure 55 is the stage frequency distribution for all river flows. Comparison between these two distributions shows that a given tidal elevation coincident with Passaic River flow greater than 6000 cfs

occurs much less frequently than when no river flow condition is included. For example, a tidal elevation of six feet independent of river flow has a return period of 2.6 years. However, a tidal elevation of six feet coincident with flow greater than 6000 cfs has a return period of 19.3 years, which corresponds to only 13.5 percent as often. Examination of Figure 55 shows that the elevation of 6.15 feet (the maximum), in combination with flow greater than 6000 cfs, is equalled or exceeded once in the 21,174 days of record, or 0.005 percent of days (return period of 58 years). An elevation of 2.15 feet (a typical high tide elevation) is exceeded only 1.1 percent of the days (return period of 0.25 years). Tidal heights of 4.2 feet and 5.9 feet are coincident with Passaic River flows exceeding 6000 cfs for return intervals of one year and 10 years, respectively. It is possible to estimate longer return period events (say, 100 years) by extrapolating the conditional distribution in Figure 55.

#### Boundary Conditions for River Flow Models

- 73. The weak coincidence between river flow and storm surges may at first suggest that the two "events" be considered to be independent. However, the results of the analysis also shows that, while the coincidence is weak, the events are not completely independent. One question that is asked is what type of tidal boundary condition should be specified when using a river model to simulate significant flow events.
- 74. If the probability of a specific river flow can be statistically determined, then the overall statistic is not altered by selecting the average downstream tidal boundary condition for that flow condition. Consequently, the daily-maximum surge elevations within 72 hours of observed river flows were averaged for specified ranges of river flows, and the results summarized in Table 3. Table 3 lists the average surge (without tide) elevation; (1) on the same day as the river flow, (2) one day prior, (3) two days prior, and (4) the maximum of the 72 hours prior to the river flow.
- 75. Table 3 shows that a storm surge of 1.5- to 2-feet will occur on average within 72 hours of various flow ranges in the Passaic River. However, it is very difficult to analyze the shape of the storm (duration and "peakiness") that would occur. Overall, we recommend that a river discharge

model of the Passaic River specify a tidal boundary that is the combination of an average tide plus a 1.5-2.0 feet surge.

#### River Flows for Storm Tide Simulations

- 76. The weak coincidence between river flows and storm surges also leads to the question of what river flow to specify when simulating a storm tide event. This question was addressed in a similar fashion as before by investigating the river flows that occurred within the 72 hours following an observed storm surge. The data were analyzed to determine the average flow observed for a surge of a specified height. The results are presented in Table 4a. In Table 4b, Passaic River flows associated with historical storm tide events are tabulated to illustrate flows observed during these events.
- 77. Table 4 lists the average flows; (1) on the same day as the storm surge, (2) one day following, (3) two days following, and (4) the maximum of the 72 hours following the surge event. The results show little variation in average flows between surge heights, and indicate that when a surge event occurs, a river flow in the range 1000-2000 cfs might be expected.
- 78. To add "conservatism" to the subsequent storm tide analyses, we decided to the specify the one-year flows in each of the major tributaries. On the Passaic River, this results in a flow in excess of 5000 cfs, or nearly three times the average flow that might be expected. Additional coincidence analyses have shown that this flow will occur relatively infrequently with storm tide events.

## Table 2

# Tallies of coincidence between surge height and river flow events

*********************** COINCIDENCE ANALYSIS *********	****	***
THE TOTAL NUMBER OF POINTS USED WAS 21171  TIME SERIES SURGE.DLY : MEAN = .95 STD. DEV. =  TIME SERIES RIVER.DLY : MEAN = 1096.90 STD. DEV. =	.72 1330.02	
SURGE HEIGHT THRESHOLD VALUE IS 2.35 FEET RIVER FLOW THRESHOLD VALUE IS 3040.00 CFS		
THRESHOLD VALUES WERE SPECIFIED BY USER		
WHEN COMPARING SURGE HEIGHT WITH RIVER FLOW 3 DAYS LATER: BOTH SERIES EXCEED THRESHOLDS SURGE EXCEEDS THRESHOLD AND FLOW IS LESS THAN THRESHOLD SURGE IS LESS THAN THRESHOLD AND FLOW EXCEEDS THRESHOLD BOTH SERIES ARE LESS THAN THRESHOLDS	1432 TI	MES MES
WHEN COMPARING SURGE HEIGHT WITH RIVER FLOW 2 DAYS LATER:	100 55	
BOTH SERIES EXCEED THRESHOLDS SURGE EXCEEDS THRESHOLD AND FLOW IS LESS THAN THRESHOLD	192 TII	
SURGE IS LESS THAN THRESHOLD AND FLOW EXCEEDS THRESHOLD		
BOTH SERIES ARE LESS THAN THRESHOLDS	18930 TI	MES
WHEN COMPARING SURGE HEIGHT WITH RIVER FLOW 1 DAY LATER:		
BOTH SERIES EXCEED THRESHOLDS	191 TI	
SURGE EXCEEDS THRESHOLD AND FLOW IS LESS THAN THRESHOLD SURGE IS LESS THAN THRESHOLD AND FLOW EXCEEDS THRESHOLD		
BOTH SERIES ARE LESS THAN THRESHOLDS		
$\cdot$		
WHEN COMPARING SURGE HEIGHT WITH RIVER FLOW ON THE SAME DI BOTH SERIES EXCEED THRESHOLDS	AY: 137 TI	MES
SURGE EXCEEDS THRESHOLD AND FLOW IS LESS THAN THRESHOLD		
SURGE IS LESS THAN THRESHOLD AND FLOW EXCEEDS THRESHOLD	1474 TI	MES
BOTH SERIES ARE LESS THAN THRESHOLDS	18875 TI	MES
WHEN COMPARING RIVER FLOW WITH SURGE HEIGHT 1 DAY LATER:		
BOTH SERIES EXCEED THRESHOLDS SURGE EXCEEDS THRESHOLD AND FLOW IS LESS THAN THRESHOLD	91 TI	
SURGE EXCEEDS THRESHOLD AND FLOW IS LESS THAN THRESHOLD SURGE IS LESS THAN THRESHOLD AND FLOW EXCEEDS THRESHOLD		
BOTH SERIES ARE LESS THAN THRESHOLDS	18829 TI	
WITH COVERNMENT BLOW WITH CITED HETCHE 2 DAYS I AMED.		
WHEN COMPARING RIVER FLOW WITH SURGE HEIGHT 2 DAYS LATER: BOTH SERIES EXCEED THRESHOLDS	94 TI	MES
SURGE EXCEEDS THRESHOLD AND FLOW IS LESS THAN THRESHOLD		
SURGE IS LESS THAN THRESHOLD AND FLOW EXCEEDS THRESHOLD		
BOTH SERIES ARE LESS THAN THRESHOLDS	18832 TI	MES
WHEN COMPARING RIVER FLOW WITH SURGE HEIGHT 3 DAYS LATER:		
BOTH SERIES EXCEED THRESHOLDS	88 TI	
SURGE EXCEEDS THRESHOLD AND FLOW IS LESS THAN THRESHOLD		
SURGE IS LESS THAN THRESHOLD AND FLOW EXCEEDS THRESHOLD BOTH SERIES ARE LESS THAN THRESHOLDS	1523 TI 18826 TI	
DATH DRVIDG NUT NEDD THEM THEORIGING	20020 11	ES

Table 3

Average Surges Coincident with Given Passaic River Flows

	Surge (feet)			
Flow Range	2 days	1 day	Same	Maximum
(cfs)	Prior	Prior	Day	72 Hours
0 1000.	.90	.90	.88	1.19
1000 2000.	.99	1.00	1.02	1.38
2000 3000.	1.05	1.04	1.06	1.46
3000 4000.	1.04	1.02	1.12	1.46
4000 5000.	1.01	.98	1.16	1.47
5000 6000.	1.07	1.16	1.21	1.55
6000 7000.	1.28	1.21	1.25	1.61
7000 8000.	1.15	1.03	1.16	1.44
8000 9000.	1.13	1.27	1.40	1.64
9000 10000.	1.18	1.33	1.42	1.65
10000 11000.	1.65	1.61	1.51	1.85
11000 12000.	1.36	1.63	1.64	1.91
12000 13000.	1.42	1.32	1.27	1.42
13000 14000.	1.60	1.40	1.64	1.75
14000 15000.	1.91	1.32	1.49	2.04
15000 16000.	n	o flows i	n recor	d
16000 17000.	2.16	2.23	1.91	2.23
17000 18000.	n	o flows i	n recor	d
18000 19000.	1.32	1.11	1.05	1.32
> 19000.	~	no flows	in reco	rd

Note: 'Surge in storm tide minus astronomic tide.

Table 4a

Average Passaic River Flows for Given Surge Heights

Surge <sup>l</sup>	Pass	Passaic River Flow (cfs)			
height	2 days	1 day		Maximum	
<u>(ft)</u>	Later	Later	Day	72 Hours	
-2.50	101.	116.	108.	116.	
-2.00	1522.	1751.	1836.	1858.	
-1.50	1335.	1351.	990.	1459.	
-1.00	1213.	1247.	1095.	1400.	
50	1126.	1207.	1174.	1339.	
.00	888.	942.	938.	1053.	
.50	889.	931.	946.	1053.	
1.00	1193.	1195.	1194.	1373.	
1.50	1145.	1125.	1123.	1307.	
2.00	1356.	1293.	1276.	1527.	
2.50	1673.	1507.	1507.	1855.	
3.00	1876.	1518.	1449.	2013.	
3.50	1717.	1324.	1286.	1837.	
4.00	1715.	1187.	1150.	1805.	
4.50	901.	919.	910.	1002.	
5.00	1782.	1561.	1534.	1818.	
5.50	2602.	1002.	1018.	2629.	
6.00	1356.	363.	387.	1356.	
6.50	` 943 <b>.</b>	148.	161.	943.	
7.00	no	surges	in record		
7.50	no		in record		
8.00			in record		
8.50	1000.	296.	348.	1000.	

Note: 'Surge in storm tide minus astronomic tide.

Table 4b.

Passaic River Flows for Selected Storm Events

	<u> </u>	Passaic River	Flow (cfs)	
Storm	2 days	1 day	Same	Maximum
<u>Event</u>	<u>Later</u>	Later	Day	72 Hours
21 Sept 1938	9,140	7,020	4,590	9,140
25 Nov 1950	3,920	4,130	1,000	4,130
12 Sept 1960	5,040	4,910	2,190	5,040
10 Nov 1977	5,310	7,130	8,960	8,960
7 Apr 1984	13,200	16,000	18,000	18,000

Figure 45. Tidal heights at Kearny Point and The Battery for northeaster of 24-26 November 1950

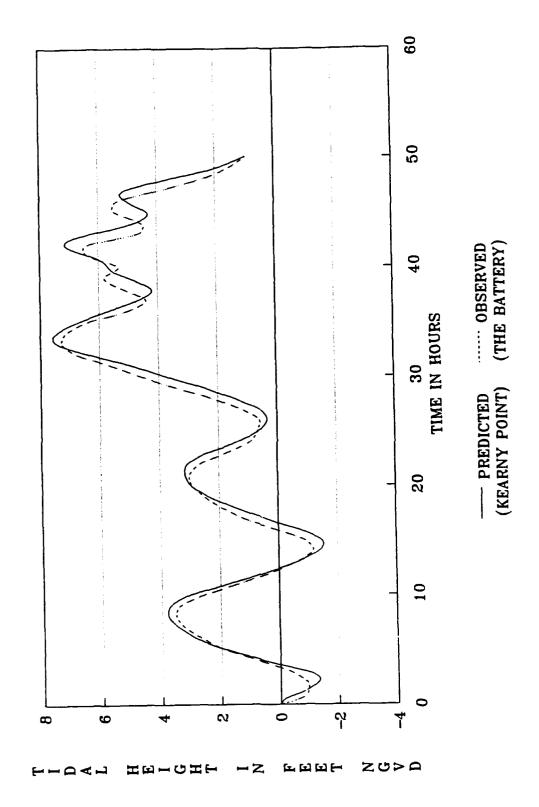


Figure 46. Tidal heights at Kearny Point and The Battery for hurricane of 12 September 1960

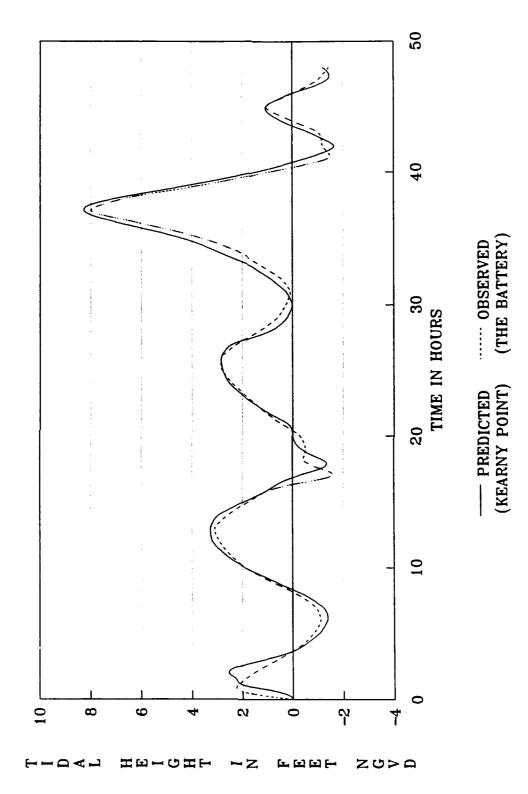
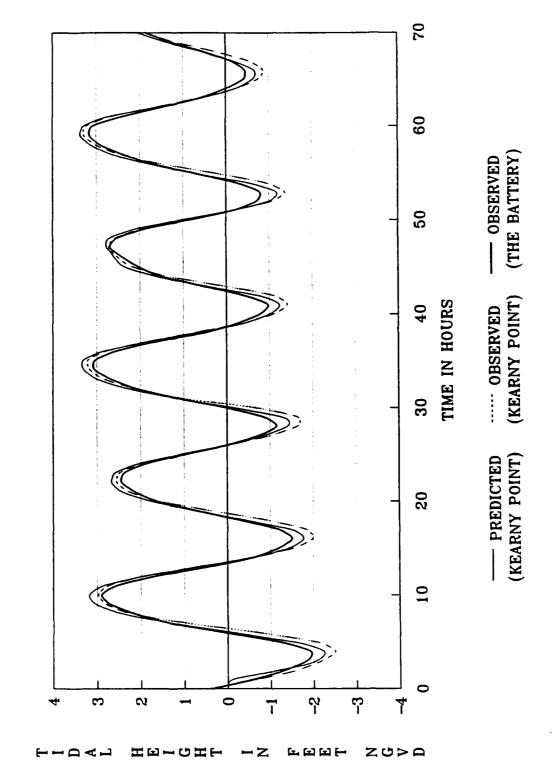


Figure 47. Tidal heights at Kearny Point and The Battery for tide of 11-13 October 1976



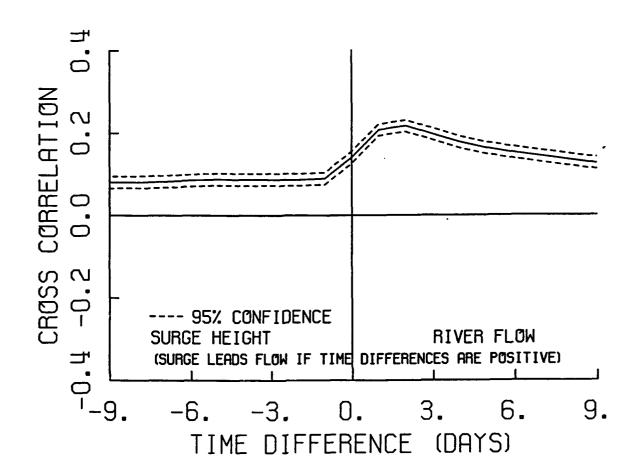


Figure 48. Cross correlation between surge height at The Battery and Passaic River flow measured at the Little Falls, New Jersey gage.

18 16 12  $\alpha$ 0 9 ~ 9 observed water level at The Battery and the Little Falls, New Jersey gage during flow of the Passaic River measured at Figure 49. Predicted tide height and S the 21 September 1938 storm event က TIME IN DAYS Q 21 September 1938 0000 hr 0 2 က  $\alpha$ 7 0 4-9 8 4

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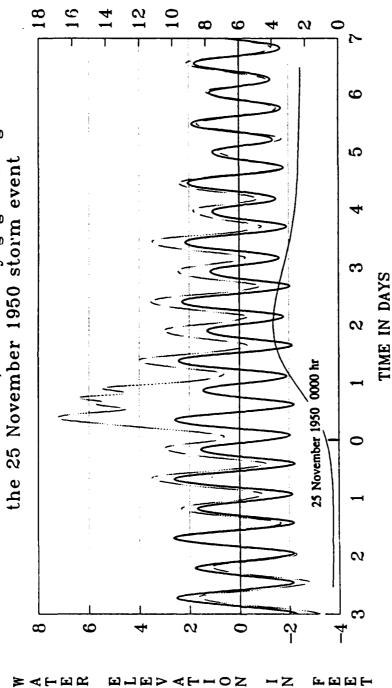
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RIVER FLOW ..... OBSERVED WATER LEVEL PREDICTED TIDE HT.

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— RIVER FLOW OBSERVED WATER LEVEL PREDICTED TIDE HT.

18 16 14 12 Q 9 observed water level at The Battery and the Little Falls, New Jersey gage during flow of the Passaic River measured at Figure 51. Predicted tide height and S the 12 September 1960 storm event 3 TIME IN DAYS 12 September 1960 0000 hr 0 Q က Q လူ 4 9 0  $\infty$ 4 X A F ∃ X ZO-4A<ELE -z F 면 된 F ZUDA

Q

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OBSERVED WATER LEVEL

PREDICTED TIDE HT.

RIVER FLOW

12

18

16

9 observed water level at The Battery and the Little Falls, New Jersey gage during flow of the Passaic River measured at Predicted tide height and S the 10 November 1977 storm event က TIME IN DAYS 10 November, 1977 0000 hr Figure 52. 0 Q က ત્ય 2 0 ω 9

SAFER EJEVALLOZ LZ FEEF ZGVQ

9

2

OBSERVED WATER LEVEL

PREDICTED TIDE HT.

18

16

14

2

9 observed water level at The Battery and the Little Falls, New Jersey gage during flow of the Passaic River measured at Figure 53. Predicted tide height and S 1984 storm event က TIME IN DAYS Q the 7 April 7 April 1984 0000 hr 0 Q က Q 0  $\infty$ မ

RIVER FLOW RUM> AFFOZ -z F E E E スひり口 東東下田民

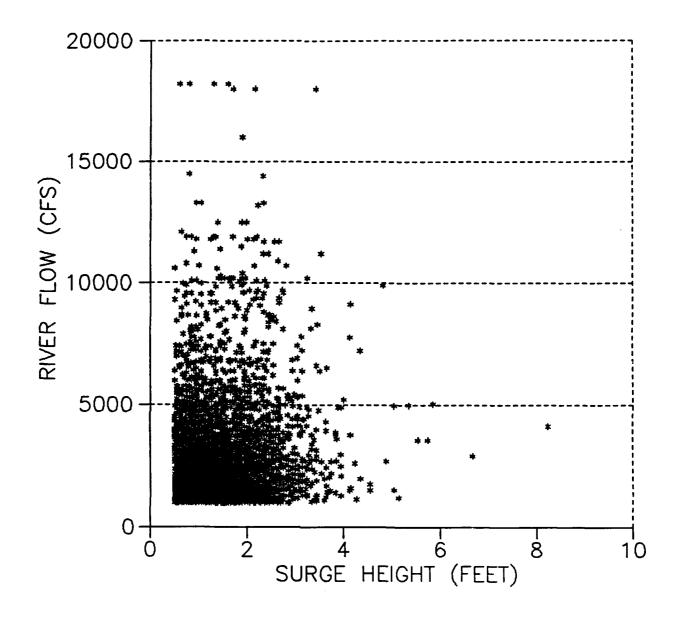
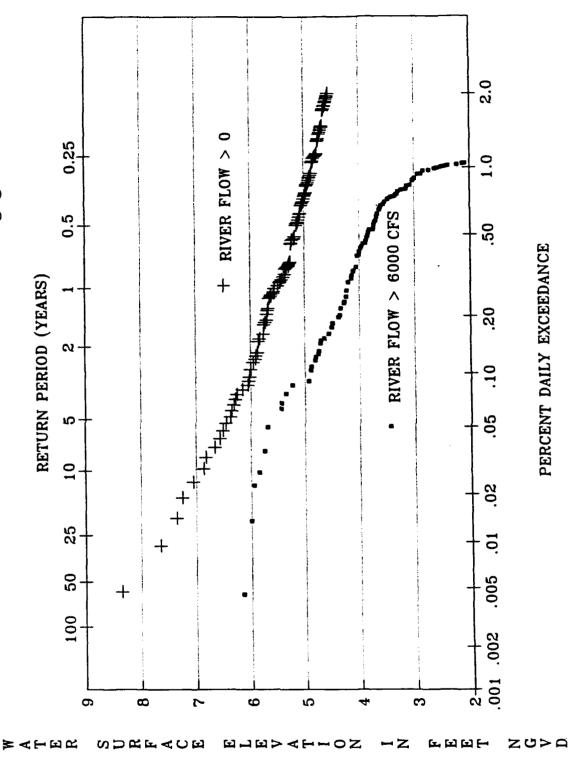


Figure 54. Values of surge height greater than 0.5 feet and maximum river flow greater than 1,000 cfs within the following 72 hours.

Figure 55. Stage-frequency curves and return periods for water surface elevation at The Battery and Passaic River flows at the Little Falls gage



Note: Tabulated river flow values exceeded 6,000 CFS on 230 out of 21,174 days.

#### Part V: STATISTICAL PROCEDURE

#### Joint Probability Analysis

- 79. The Joint Probability Method (JPM) was used to develop hurricane and northeaster surge frequencies for previous studies of the area (CDM 1983a, 1983b, and 1988). The method involves the parameterization of the storm characteristics relevant to surge formation, which includes: (1) central pressure deficit, (2) radius to maximum winds, (3) forward speed, (4) travel direction, and (5) latitude at which the storm meets the coast. The probability distribution of each of these parameters is derived from the observations of historical hurricanes and northeasters. Other factors which might influence peak surge elevation are the tidal amplitude, and the temporal relationship (lag) between tidal periodicity and storm occurrence. Assuming that the storm characteristics are statistically independent, and that the observed distributions are accurate indicators of the underlying parameter frequency distributions, the frequency of occurrence of a given storm is the product of the probability of occurrence of each of its defining parameter values.
- 80. Three models were used to estimate the surge elevation along the length of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, which would occur in response to a synthetic storm defined by some combination of parameter values. These models are:
  - Wind Field Models simulation of hurricane or northeaster forcing on the ocean surface.
  - Offshore Surge Model two-dimensional, hydrodynamic model of surge generation over the continental shelf.
  - Inshore Surge Model (DEM) hydrodynamic model of surge propagation within bays, harbors and waterways.
- 81. The JPM was used to develop 252 synthetic hurricanes and 43 synthetic northeasters. These 295 total synthetic storm events were then convolved with five tide types and 50 half-hour lags. This produced over 70,000 combinations, each with a probability of occurrence, which were used to develop stage-frequency curves at various locations in the study area. Details of the method can be found in CDM (1983a and 1983b).

#### Modified Bootstrap Method

- 82. Rather than simulate the 295 synthetic storm events, and then convolve the results with the five tidal types and 50 half-hour lags (to produce 295x5x50 = 73,750 "events"), the approach used for the Hackensack River Surge Barrier Study (CDM 1988) was selected. The Hackensack study used a smaller subset of the combinations which approximated the original stage-frequency distributions (Prater and Butler 1986). A modified version of the "Bootstrap" method (Efron 1982) was used to estimate the error introduced by simulating the more than 70,000 events, which were used to generate the stage-frequency distributions in the Passaic River Study (CDM 1983b).
- 83. The modification to the "Bootstrap" method was to "select" a few events over the range of return periods of interest, rather than to choose many at random. The range of interest in CDM (1988) was return periods of 10-100 years. The method involves the selection of a set of events representative of the population frequency distribution (Prater et al. 1988). The percent probability of occurrence of a given peak surge elevation may be obtained from a stage-frequency distribution plot. If a set of elevations is selected from a stage-frequency distribution curve, the horizontal axis (the probability of exceedance) may be divided into ranges that equal the probability of occurrence for each specified elevation.

#### Storm Selection

84. In the Hackensack Surge Barrier Study (CDM 1988), 24 synthetic storm events were selected from the stage-frequency curve at node 44 at the mouth of Newark Bay, with the majority selected for return periods of 10-100 years. The adequacy of this number of events was tested by choosing, from the 24 events originally selected, three sets of eight events and two sets of 12 events, and examining how the sample number matched the stage-frequency distributions at various locations in the system developed from the full set of events. The results (an example is shown in Figure 56) showed that convergence to the complete distribution was obtained as more events were included in the sample. When all 24 selected events were used, the agreement between the full distribution and the bootstrap distribution was acceptable.

- 85. For the Passaic River Basin Flood Protection study, however, we decided to use more events to fill in the distribution for return periods of less than 10 years and for return periods of greater than 100 years. The additional events were selected by specifying storm tide elevations from the stage-frequency distribution for node 44 at the mouth of Newark Bay, and identifying the surge/tide/lag combinations from the more than 70,000 events that produced total maximum tidal surge elevations within 0.001 feet of the specified value. From the number of events available at each specified elevation, a single event combination was selected for the study. The events were selected to provide a mix of hurricanes and northeasters, and to distribute these two types of storm events over the range of surge elevations specified. Table 5 lists the storm events selected. The nine new storms selected for this study are indicated with an asterisk. Figure 57 shows the stage-frequency distributions at node 44 at the mouth of Newark Bay, and the 33 event combinations selected.
- 86. The observed range of elevation differences, from the full stage-frequency distribution, for a given return period, may be used as an estimate of error. If so, one might expect that the range would be a function of the form (Leon Borgman, personal communication, 1988):

$$R = k n^{c} (9)$$

where:

R = the range,

n = sample size, and

k and c = function parameters.

Figure 58 shows the range plotted as a function of sample size for the 24 events selected for the Surge Barrier Study (CDM 1988), whose analysis yielded an error of approximately 0.24 feet. With the inclusion of nine additional storm events from this study (i.e., a total of 33 storm events) reduces the estimated error to 0.15 feet. This error value is well within the accuracy of numerical models used herein and in similar flooding projects.

Taile 5
Selected Storm Events

			Incremental		
	Lag	Tide	Peak Surge	Probability	Cumulative
Storm'	(Hours)	No.	(Ft. NGVD)	of Occurrence	<u>Probability</u>
NO17	4.5	3	12.25	0.0013	0.0013
H242*	11.5	2	11.75	0.0007	0.0020
H135	15.0	1	11.25	0.0006	0.0026
H203*	8.5	3	11.00	0.0006	0.0032
H144	16.0	5	10.75	0.0007	0.0039
H196*	14.5	1	10.5	0.0008	0.0047
H117	14.5	3	10.25	0.0009	0.0056
NO14*	4.5	4	10.0	0.0010	0.0066
H192	20.5	4	9.75	0.0017	0.0083
H200	10.5	4	9.50	0.0021	0.0104
н090	18.5	4	9.25	0.0024	0.0128
N015	10.5	4	9.08	0.0027	0.0155
N001	4.0	3	8.92	0.0027	0.0182
H184	20.5	5	8.75	0.0041	0.0223
H225	2.0	2	8.58	0.0053	0.0276
H151	13.0	1	8.42	0.0053	0.0329
N020	3.5	3	8.25	0.0075	0.0404
H027	13.0	2	8.08	0.0093	0.0497
H191	10.5	5	7.92	0.0093	0.0590
H235	15.0	5	7.75	0.0120	0.0710
H025	5.0	5	7.58	0.0140	0.0850
H041	10.5	5	7.42	0.0140	0.0990
H250	7.0	3	7.25	0.0210	0.1200
NO41*	17.5	1	7.125	0.0200	0.1400
H078	21.5	2	7.00	0.0300	0.1700
H008*	22.5	4	6.875	0.0200	0.1900
N028	2.5	3	6.75	0.0600	0.2500
H066*	21.5	3	6.25	0.0700	0.3200
N009	6.5	ı	6.25	0.1400	0.4600
H166*	8.5	2	6	0.1300	0.5900
H249	1.5	4	5.75	0.2700	0.8600
N018*	16.0	2	5.5	0.1310	0.9910
н001	1.5	5	5.25	0.0090	1.0000

Note: Hxxx = refers to a hurricane
Nxxx = refers to a northeaster

"\*" refers to new storm event for this study

# Return Period for Peak Surge Node 172

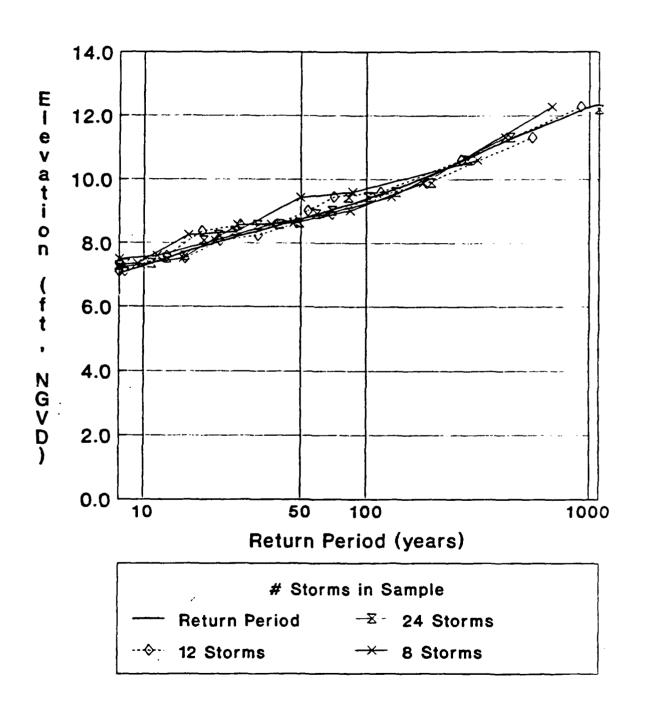


Figure 56. Return period for peak surge at Node 172.

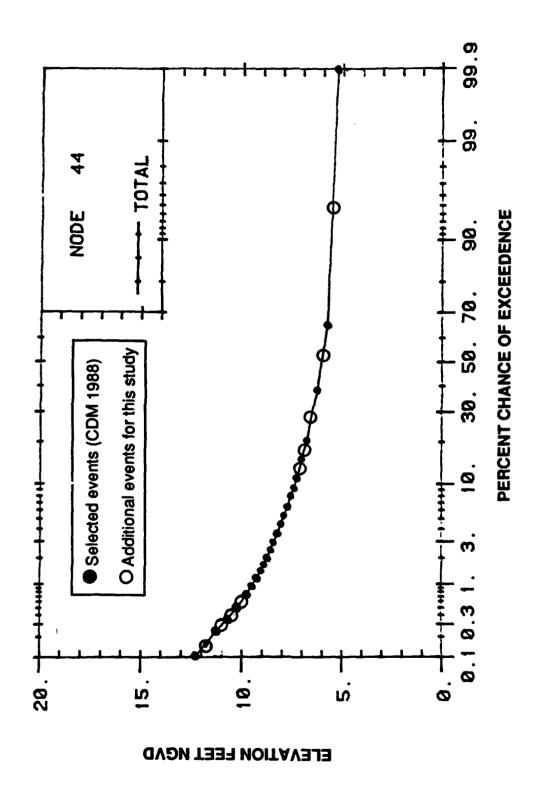


Figure 57. Stage frequency curve at entrance to Newark Bay (source: CDM 1988)

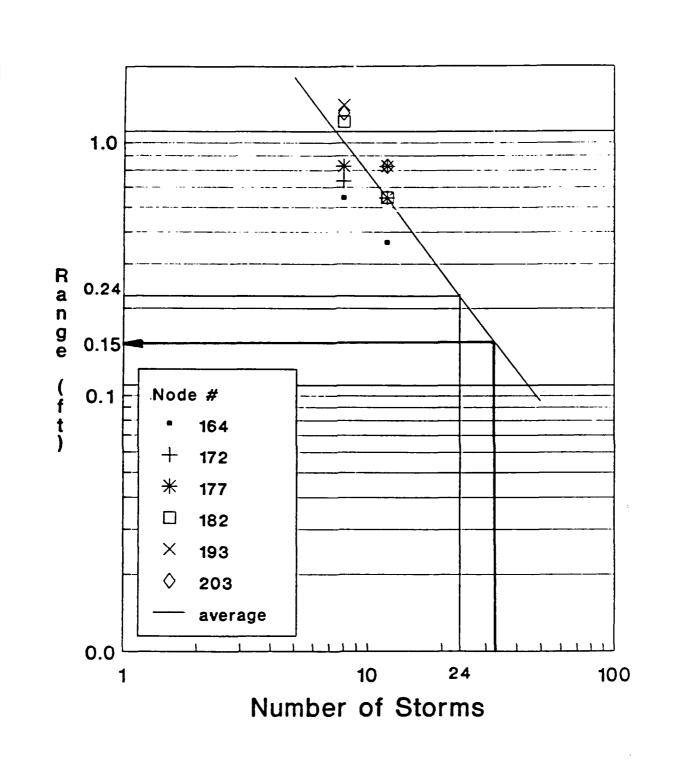


Figure 58. Range of elevation vs size of sample for return periods of 10 to 100 years

#### PART VI: SEA LEVEL RISE

- 87. Marine water level records in the vicinity of New York indicate a long-term rise in mean sea level since at least the 1920s. Because sea level influences surge elevations in the modeled system, sea level rise must be taken into account in order to provide accurate simulations of surge elevations under future conditions.
- 88. Figure 59 shows mean annual and 19-year averages of sea level at The Battery. Mean sea level fluctuates substantially from year to year, but the long-term trend becomes apparent when a 19-year moving average is applied to the annual means. Nineteen years is approximately the period of one of the lowest-frequency tidal components, so that averaging over 19 years smooths all signals with periods less than 19 years. According to calculations made by the National Ocean Survey (NOAA 1988), mean sea level rise at The Battery since 1920 has been 2.7 millimeters (0.00886 feet) per year. This estimate is based upon historical observations.
- 89. Previous simulations (CDM 1983b) assumed a value of 0.5 feet for mean sea level above NGVD. This value is approximately correct for the year 1950, when the long-term average was about 5.48 feet (0.53 feet NGVD), on the tide staff. From Figure 59, long-term mean sea level in 1950 was approximately 0.3 feet higher than that in 1929.
- 90. Simulations of surge elevations under future conditions in the year 2050 incorporated an estimated sea level rise of 0.89 feet at The Battery. This estimate assumes that sea level rise continues at the constant historical rate of 0.00886 feet per year over the next 100 years from 1950.
- 91. Figure 59 shows that there can be large interannual variability in annual mean sea level. One large fluctuation was in the early 1980s when sea level appeared to increase by approximately 0.3 feet in one year. Such irregular changes cannot be anticipated in simulations of surge elevations under future conditions.

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Figure 59. Mean sea level 1921-1990 at the Battery, New York

#### PART VII: SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

### Events Selected

- 92. The purpose of the sensitivity analysis was to complement the coincidence analysis by determining the order of magnitude of coincident tidal surge and river flow events, both with and without the proposed improvements. In this analysis, we postulated that the effect of large river flows in increasing tidal elevation near Kearny Point will be small. This postulate was based on the previous analysis of CDM (1983b), in which storm surges and river flows were assumed to be independent events. The superimposed stage-frequency distributions in that study showed that the distribution produced by river flows alone was small for locations well downstream in the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, and in Newark Bay. Based on this analysis, we modeled the river flows in the majority of the sensitivity simulations as being constant because, if the effects are small in the region of interest, then the effects produced by an actual hydrograph will be smaller still.
- 93. From the available storm and non-storm events, we selected three that cover the range of surge elevations expected from the complete set of storms. The three events selected were:
  - 1. The tide of 11-13 October 1976 this represents a non-surge condition.
  - 2. Synthetic hurricane H249 this represents a small hurricane/tide combination that produced a small maximum tidal elevation of 5.75 feet at the mouth of Newark Bay.
  - 3. Synthetic hurricane H135 this represents a large hurricane/tide combination that produced a large maximum tidal elevation of 11.25 feet at the mouth of Newark Bay.
- 94. Each of these three events was simulated, with various coincident river flows, for year 2050 conditions. Consequently, a datum plane shift of 0.89 feet was used to include the effect of sea level rise from 1950-2050.

## River Flow Conditions

95. The New York Corps has analyzed the hydrology of the Passaic River Basin above the Dundee Dam, and has developed flow hydrographs for the 100-year river flood event. Figure 60 shows the Phase 1 General Design Memorandum

100-year flow hydrographs for the year 2050, with and without the effect of the diversion tunnel. Without the diversion tunnel, the 100-year hydrograph is double peaked, with a maximum flow of 33,645 cfs. The effect of the diversion tunnel is to decrease the time of travel of the flood wave, and gives a maximum flow of 48,544 cfs, with approximately 30,000 cfs through the diversion tunnel and 20,000 cfs in the Passaic River.

- 96. In the sensitivity analysis, the three events were simulated for the following four conditions:
  - 1. <u>Future unimproved conditions with low river flows</u> for the tide of 11-13 October 1976, the observed river flows were used; for the two synthetic hurricanes, the one-year flow of 5,285 cfs in the Passaic River and 1,630 cfs in the Hackensack River were used.
  - 2. <u>Future unimproved conditions with high river flows</u> the 100-year flows of 33,645 cfs in the Passaic River, and 7,135 cfs in the Hackensack River, were used.
  - 3. Future improved conditions with no flood levees the 100-year flows of 30,000 cfs through the diversion tunnel, 20,000 cfs in the upper Passaic River, and 7,135 cfs in the Hackensack River were used.
  - 4. Future improved conditions with flood levees the same as condition 3, except that overbank links in the vicinity of proposed flood protection levees were removed, to simulate the elimination of overbank flooding due to the construction of levees of sufficient height.

## Analysis of Simulations

- 97. The four conditions were simulated for each of the three events, and the results plotted at various locations along the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, and in Newark Bay. The results are plotted in Figures 61 through 84 for several sites selected in consultation with the PRD. The peak tidal surge elevations at these sites are compared in Tables 6 through 8, for the three different events.
- 98. The results show that for those stations in the lower Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, and in Newark Bay, the magnitude of the river flow (low versus 100-year event), and the distribution of flows (future unimproved

versus future improved) have little effect on the resulting tidal surge elevations. From Tables 6 through 8, it can be seen that the difference is only a few tenths of a foot, and we conclude that inflow distributions and magnitudes and flood protection levees have a negligible effect on tidal elevations in the lower part of the system. Certainly the variability is within the accuracy of the model, and within the factor of safety normally designed into this type of project.

99. For those stations farther up the Passaic River, the effect of the diversion tunnel is to reduce the magnitude of the 100-year flood by several feet. Thus in the tidal portion of the system, below the river dams, the overall effect of the tunnel diversion, with or without flood protection levees, is to reduce the river flood elevations in the upper portion of the tidal Passaic River, while not significantly increasing flood elevations in the remaining tidal system. The benefit of the diversion tunnel may by itself warrant considering a diversion tunnel for the project area.

Table 6

Maximum Predicted Water Elevations (feet) at Selected Nodes
October 1976 Tides and Four Project Scenarios

<u>Node</u>	Year 2050 Conditions			
	Low Flows 1976 Unimproved	100-Year Flows Unimproved	100-Year Flows With Tunnel	100-Year Flows With Tunnel and Levees
Newark Bay				
49 (Newark Airport) 262 (Kearny Point)	3.75 3.78	3.80 3.83	3.81 3.89	3.81 3.89
Passaic River				
173 (East Newark) 217 (Third River) 226 (Garfield)	3.86 3.95 4.06	7.06 12.60 18.61	4.99 8.05 13.93	4.99 8.05 13.93
Hackensack River				
182 (Snake Hill) 190 (Berry's Creek) 213 (New Milford)	3.82 3.82 4.03	3.92 4.02 10.20	3.95 4.04 10.21	3.95 4.04 10.21

Table 7

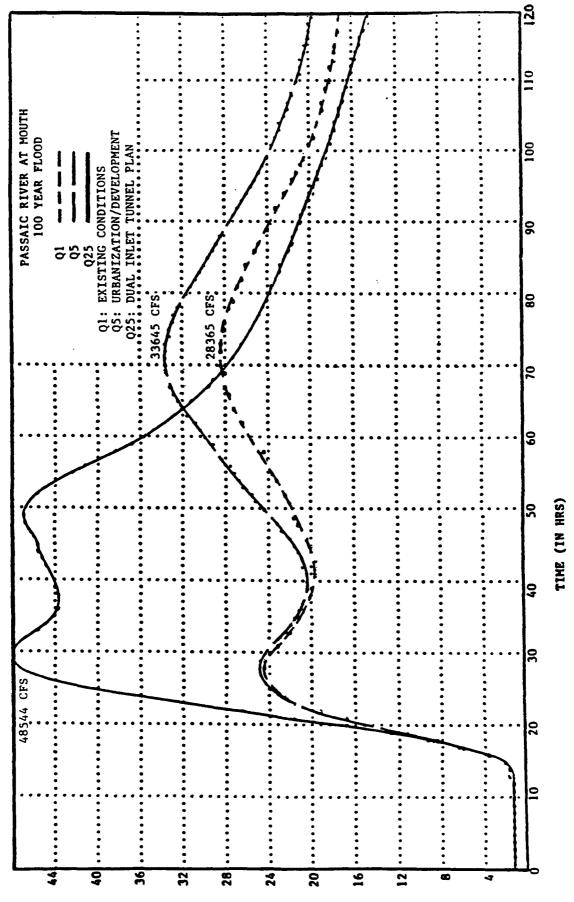
Maximum Predicted Water Elevations (feet) at Selected Nodes for Synthetic Hurricane 135 and Four Project Scenarios

<u>Node</u>	Year 2050 Conditions			
•	Low Flows 1976 Unimproved	100-Year Flows <u>Unimproved</u>	100-Year Flows With Tunnel	100-Year Flows With Tunnel and Levees
Newark Bay				
49 (Newark Airport)	13.14	13.41	13.44	13.82
262 (Kearny Point)	13.41	13.86	13.89	14.09
Passaic River				
173 (East Newark)	13.58	14.86	14.89	14.99
217 (Third River)	13.97	16.34	15.80	15.99
226 (Garfield)	14.89	19.75	17.52	17.69
Hackensack River				
182 (Belleville)	12.87	13.23	13.24	13.29
190 (Berry's Creek)	11.36	11.72	11.74	11.78
213 (New Milford)	8.43	11.63	11.66	11.65

Table 8

Maximum Predicted Water Elevations (feet) at Selected Nodes for Synthetic Hurricane 249 and Four Project Scenarios

<u>Node</u>	Year 2050 Conditions			
	Low Flows 1976 <u>Unimproved</u>	100-Year Flows <u>Unimproved</u>	100-Year Flows WithTunnel	100-Year Flows With Tunnel and Levees
Newark Bay				
49 (Newark Airport) 262 (Kearny Point)	5.65 5.69	5.70 5.75	5.73 5.80	5.73 5.80
Passaic River				
173 (East Newark) 217 (Third River) 226 (Garfield)	5.90 6.19 7.08	8.46 13.14 18.74	6.67 9.17 14.39	6.67 9.17 14.39
Hackensack River				
182 (Belleville) 190 (Berry's Creek) 213 (New Milford)	5.66 5.54 5.89	5.75 5.68 10.62	5.78 5.71 10.63	5.78 5.71 10.63



Passaic River Hydrographs

Figure 60.

DISCHYREE (IN INOUSAND CUBIC FEET PER SECOND)

Figure 61. Predicted water level elevations at Newark Airport for year 2050 conditions and October 1976 tides

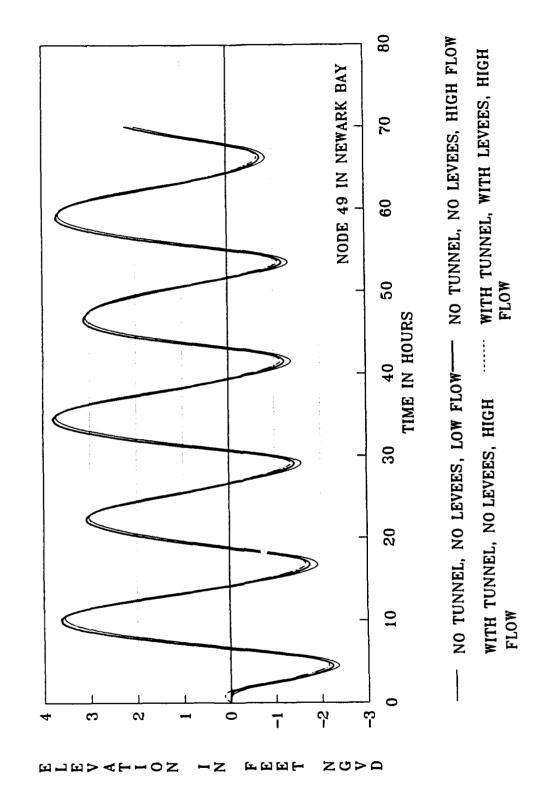


Figure 62. Predicted water level elevations at Kearny Point for year 2050 conditions and October 1976 tides

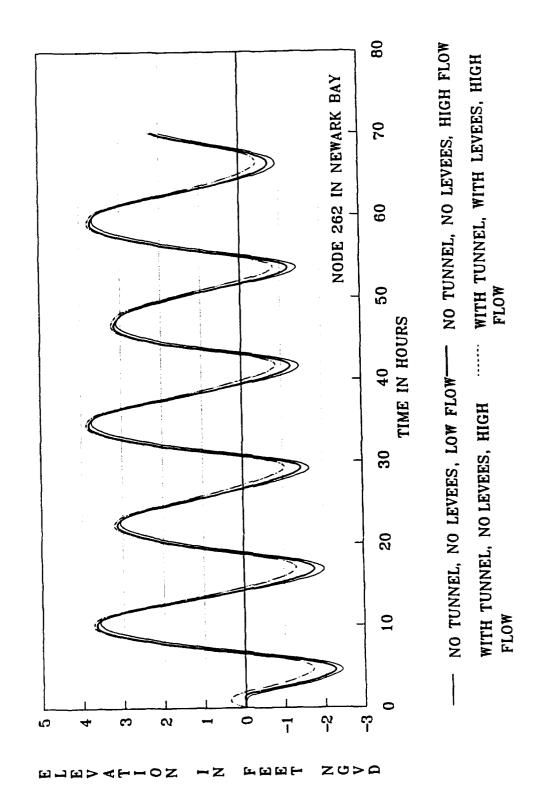


Figure 63. Predicted water level elevations at East Newark for year 2050 conditions and October 1976 tides

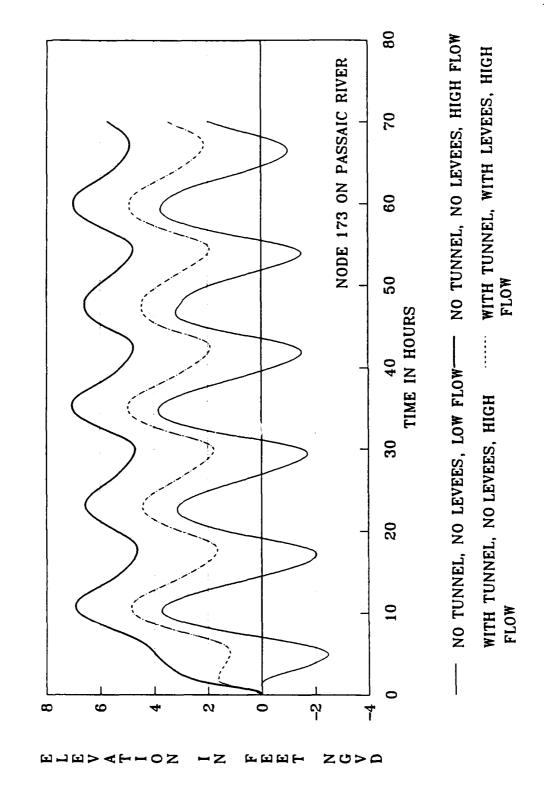


Figure 64. Predicted water level elevations at Third River for year 2050 conditions and October 1976 tides

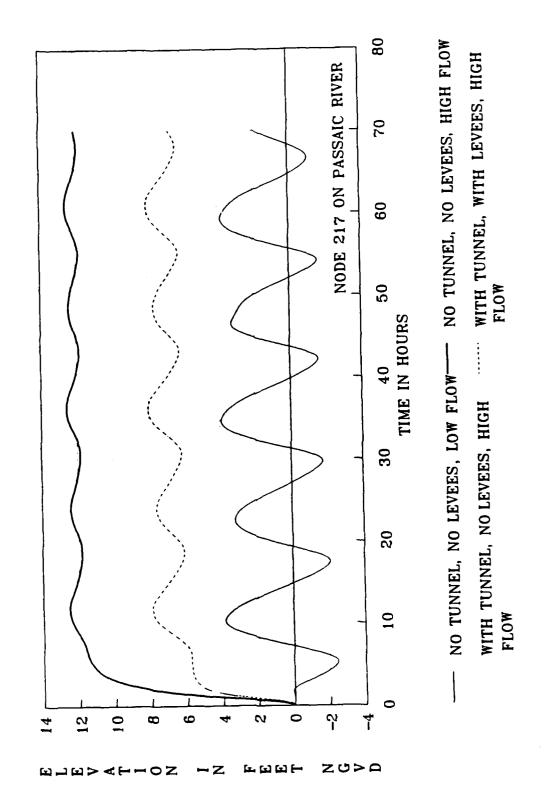


Figure 65. Predicted water level elevations at Garfield for year 2050 conditions and October 1976 tides

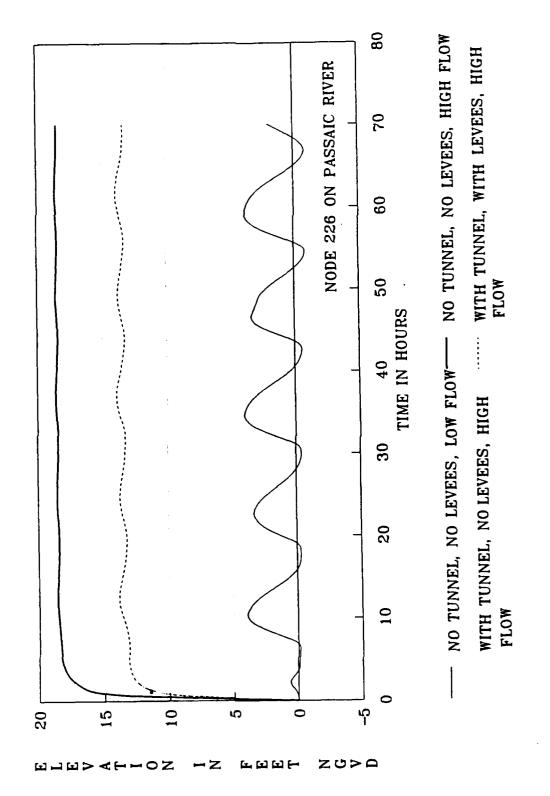


Figure 66. Predicted water level elevations at Snake Hill for year 2050 conditions and October 1976 tides

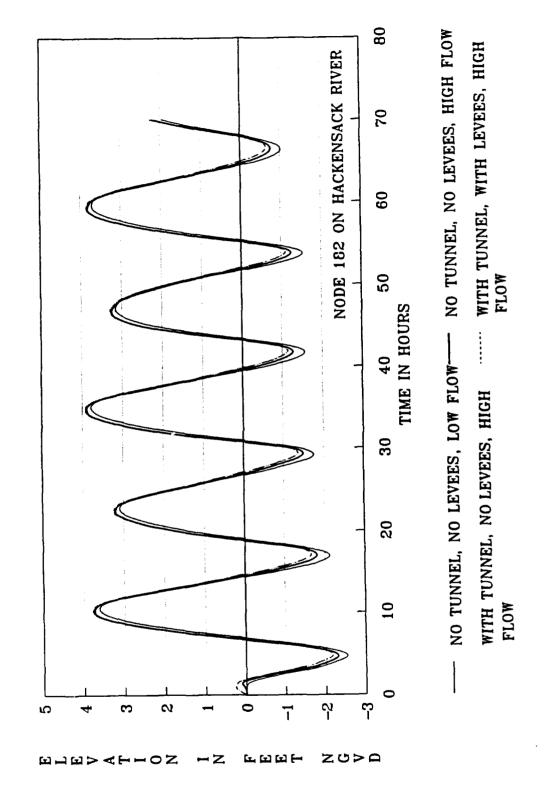


Figure 67. Predicted water level elevations at Berry's Creek for year 2050 conditions and October 1976 tides

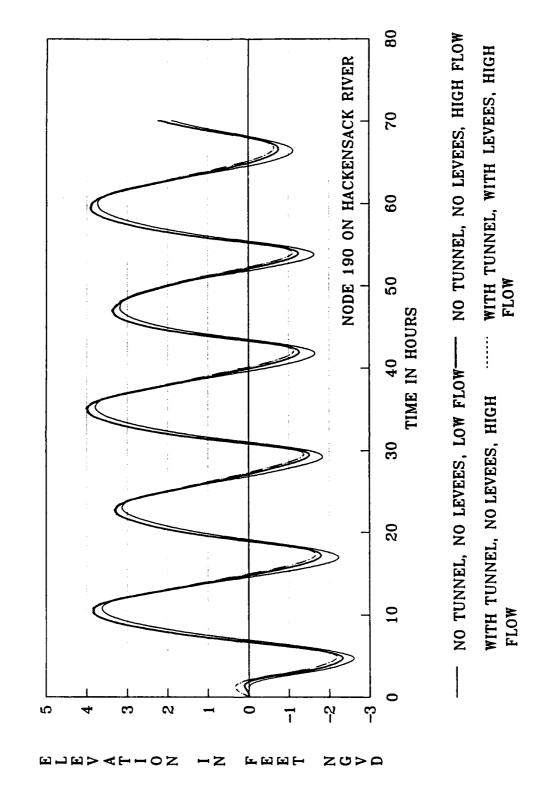


Figure 68. Predicted water level elevations at New Milford for year 2050 conditions and October 1976 tides

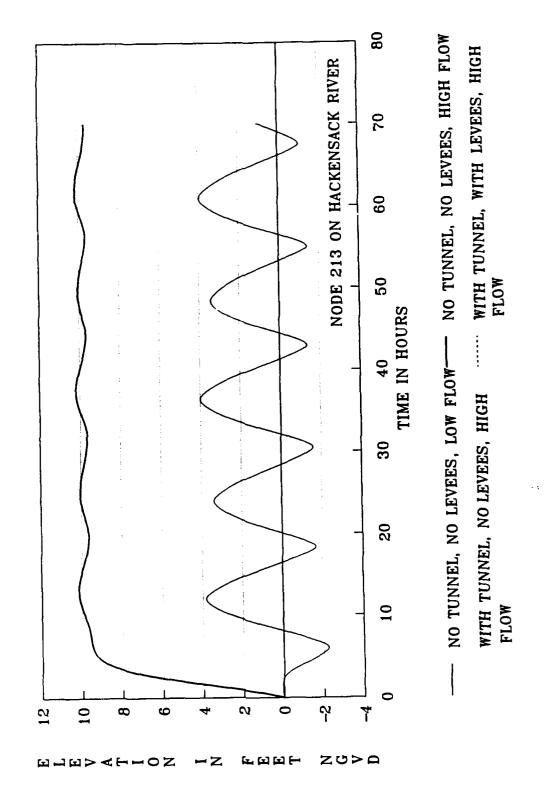
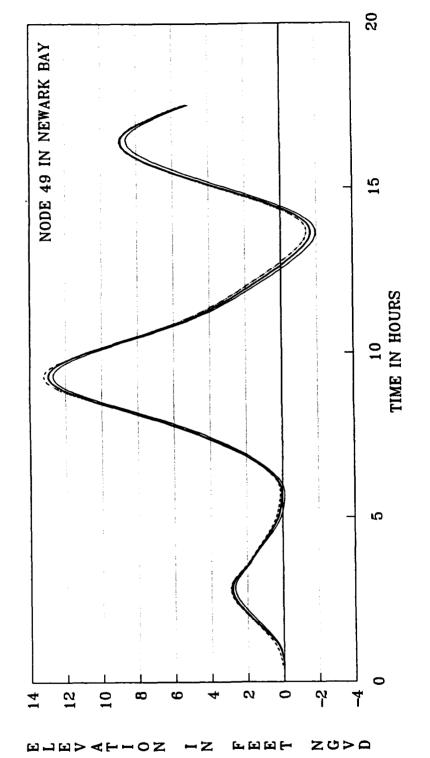


Figure 69. Predicted water level elevations at Newark Airport for year 2050 conditions and synthetic hurricane 135



NO TUNNEL, NO LEVEES, HIGH FLOW WITH TUNNEL, WITH LEVEES, HIGH NO TUNNEL, NO LEVEES, LOW FLOW ----WITH TUNNEL, NO LEVEES, HIGH FLOW

Figure 70. Predicted water level elevations at Kearny Point for year 2050 conditions and synthetic hurricane 135

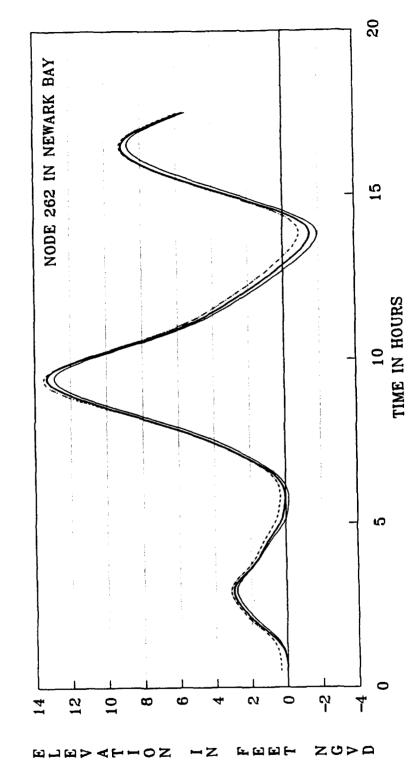




Figure 71. Predicted water level elevations at East Newark for year 2050 conditions and synthetic hurricane 135

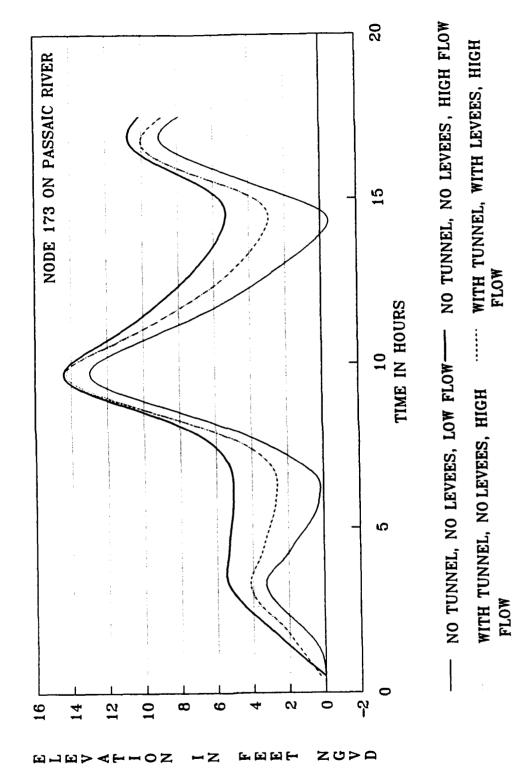
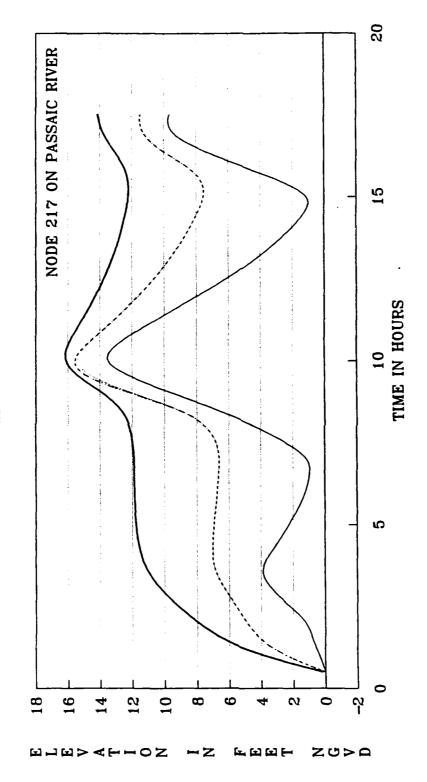


Figure 72. Predicted water level elevations at Third River for year 2050 conditions and synthetic hurricane 135



NO TUNNEL, NO LEVEES, HIGH FLOW WITH TUNNEL, WITH LEVEES, HIGH FLOW : NO TUNNEL, NO LEVEES, LOW FLOW ----WITH TUNNEL, NO LEVEES, HIGH

Figure 73. Predicted water level elevations at Garfield for year 2050 conditions and synthetic hurricane 135

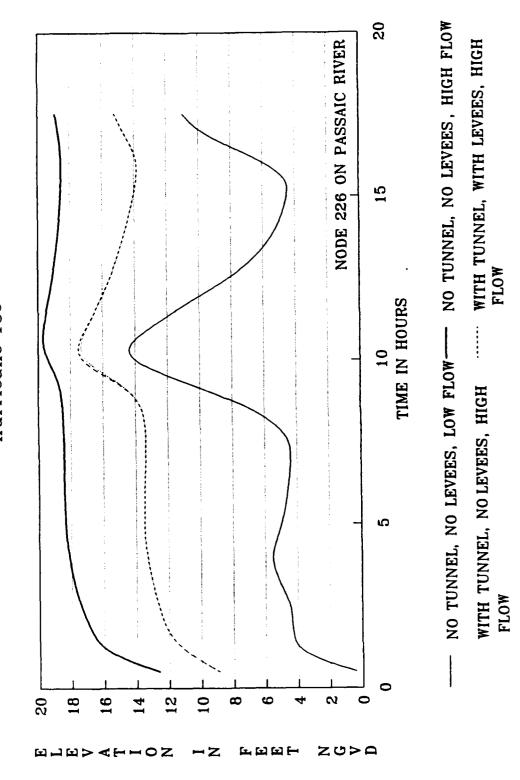
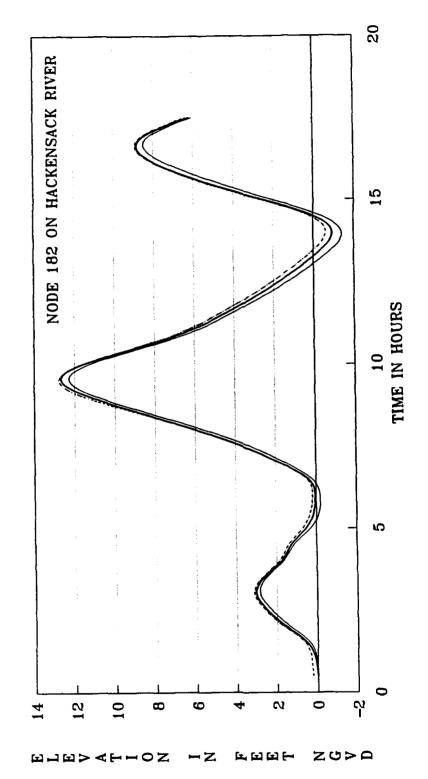


Figure 74. Predicted water level elevations at Snake Hill for year 2050 conditions and synthetic hurricane 135



NO TUNNEL, NO LEVEES, HIGH FLOW WITH TUNNEL, WITH LEVEES, HIGH NO TUNNEL, NO LEVEES, LOW FLOW WITH TUNNEL, NO LEVEES, HIGH

Figure 75. Predicted water level elevations at Berry's Creek for year 2050 conditions and synthetic hurricane 135

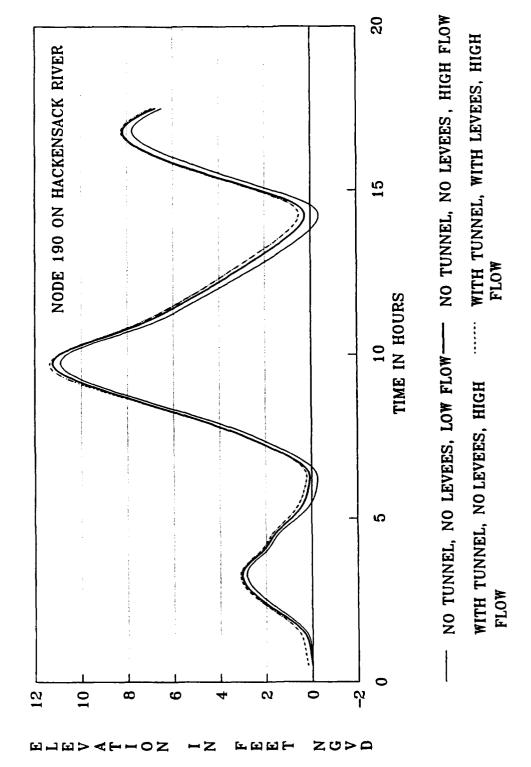


Figure 76. Predicted water level elevations at New Milford for year 2050 conditions and synthetic hurricane 135

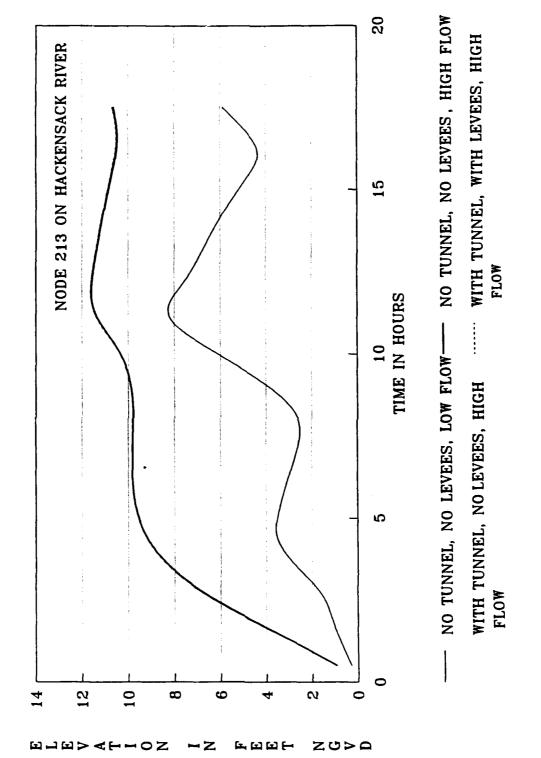
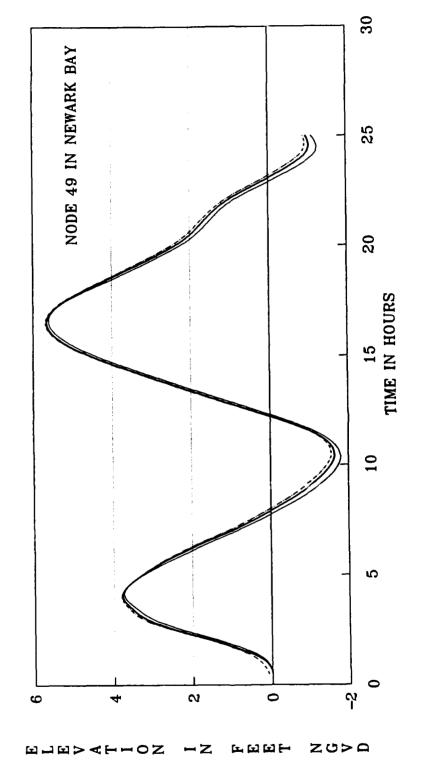


Figure 77. Predicted water level elevations at Newark Airport for year 2050 conditions and synthetic hurricane 249



NO TUNNEL, NO LEVEES, HIGH FLOW WITH TUNNEL, WITH LEVEES, HIGH FLOW WITH TUNNEL, NO LEVEES, HIGH ...... NO TUNNEL, NO LEVEES, LOW FLOW-FLOW

Figure 78. Predicted water level elevations at Kearny Point for year 2050 conditions and synthetic hurricane 249

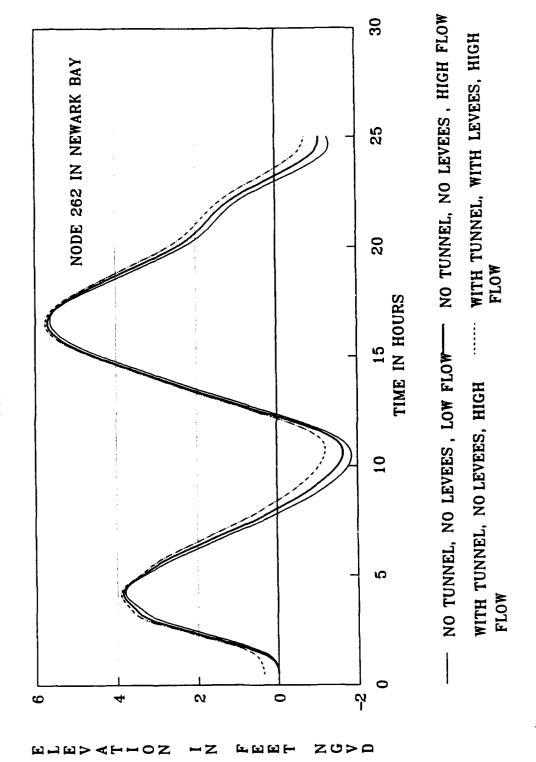
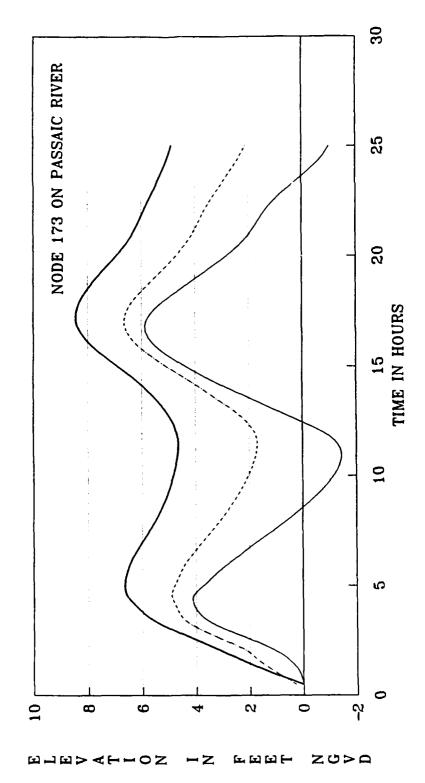


Figure 79. Predicted water level elevations at East Newark for year 2050 conditions and synthetic hurricane 249



NO TUNNEL, NO LEVEES, HIGH FLOW WITH TUNNEL, WITH LEVEES, HIGH FLOW NO TUNNEL, NO LEVEES, LOW FLOW WITH TUNNEL, NO LEVEES, HIGH

Figure 80. Predicted water level elevations at Third River for year 2050 conditions and synthetic hurricane 249

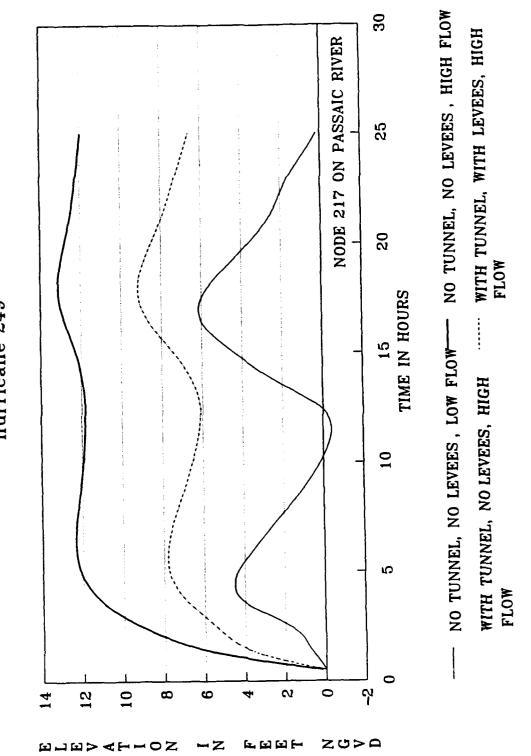


Figure 81. Predicted water! elevations at Garfield for year 2050 conditions and synthetic hurricane 249

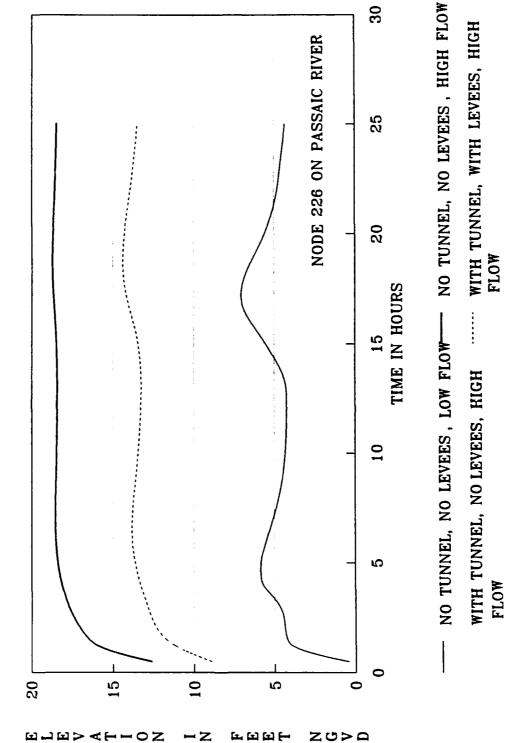


Figure 82. Predicted water level elevations at Snake Hill for year 2050 conditions and synthetic hurricane 249

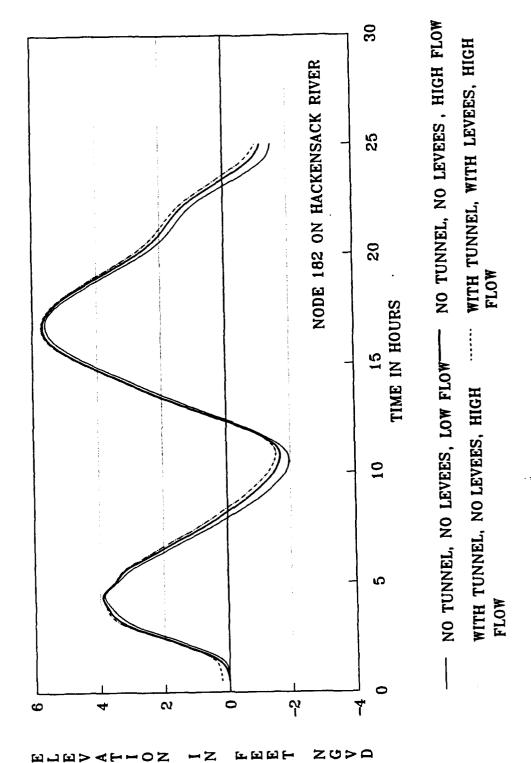
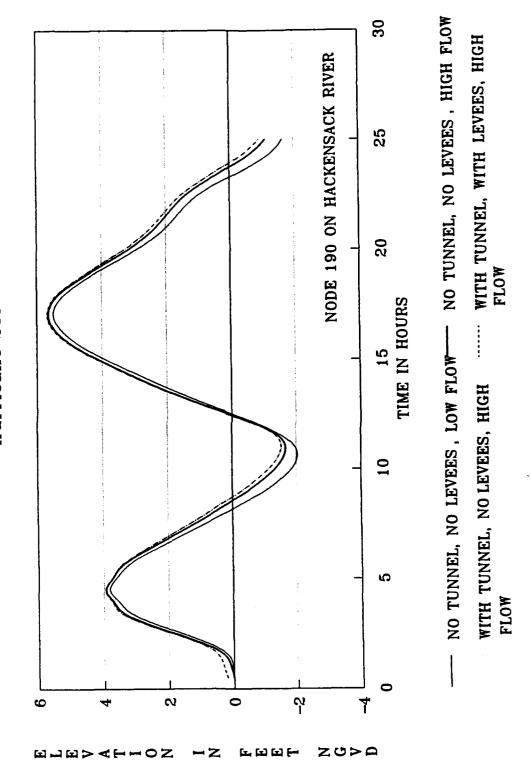


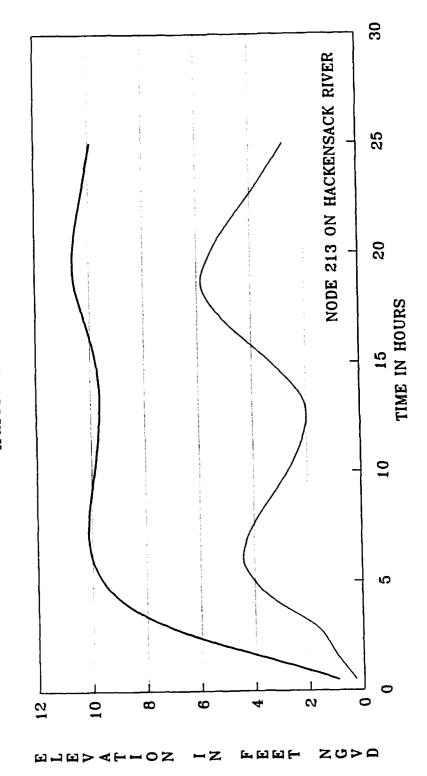
Figure 83. Predicted water level elevations at Berry's Creek for year 2050 conditions and synthetic hurricane 249



# PART VIII: STAGE-FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS FOR FUTURE CONDITIONS

- magnitude and distribution of river/diversion tunnel flows have little effect (less than 0.1 ft) on tidal elevations in the lower parts of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, and in Newark Bay. The effect of including flood protection levees in the vicinity of Kearny Point is to increase storm tide heights by less than 0.2 foot over future unimproved conditions in this vicinity and by less than 0.4 foot adjacent to Newark Airport. Consequently, once stage-frequency distributions have been developed for the future unimproved condition, the effects of future improvements, such as the tunnel and levee construction, will be small. The effect of the improvements on tidal elevations is within the accuracy of the development of the stage-frequency distributions, and it is standard practice to include an appropriate factor of safety in any design.
- 101. The 33 synthetic storms selected for a "modified bootstrap" of the underlying joint probability analysis, were simulated with a datum shift of 0.89 feet, which represents the estimated sea level rise from 1950-2050. Two scenarios were simulated: (1) future unimproved, with no levees or tunnel discharge, and one-year river flows in Passaic (5,285 cfs) and Hackensack (1,630 cfs) rivers; and (2) future improved, with levees, one-year river flows in the Passaic River (1,000 cfs in the river channel and 6,000 cfs in the tunnel, and one-year flow of 1,630 cfs in the Hackensack River. The resulting distributions at various locations in the system are shown on Figures 85 through 92.
- distributions in these figures do not include the joint probabilities of significant river flows. As the effect of river flows in the lower part of the system is small, the stage-frequency distributions in these areas will be accurate. However, in the upper tidal portions of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, where the effects of river flows are significant, the stage-frequency curves represent purely coastal processes. For the primary aim of this study, we are focussing on the lower system, namely around Kearny Point, and have shown clearly that upstream flooding will not be significantly worsened by the discharges from the proposed diversion tunnel.

Figure 84. Predicted water level elevations at New Milford for year 2050 conditions and synthetic hurricane 249



NO TUNNEL, NO LEVEES, HIGH FLOW WITH TUNNEL, WITH LEVEES, HIGH FLOW : NO TUNNEL, NO LEVEES, LOW FLOW WITH TUNNEL, NO LEVEES, HIGH FLOW

Figure 85. Stage-frequency curves for node 49 (Newark Airport) in Newark Bay for 33 synthetic storms

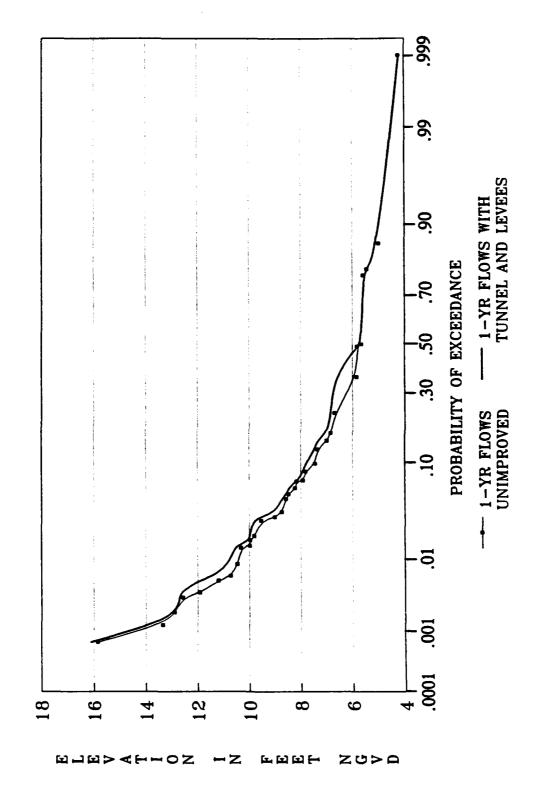


Figure 86. Stage-frequency curves for node 262 (Kearny Point) in Newark Bay for 33 synthetic storms

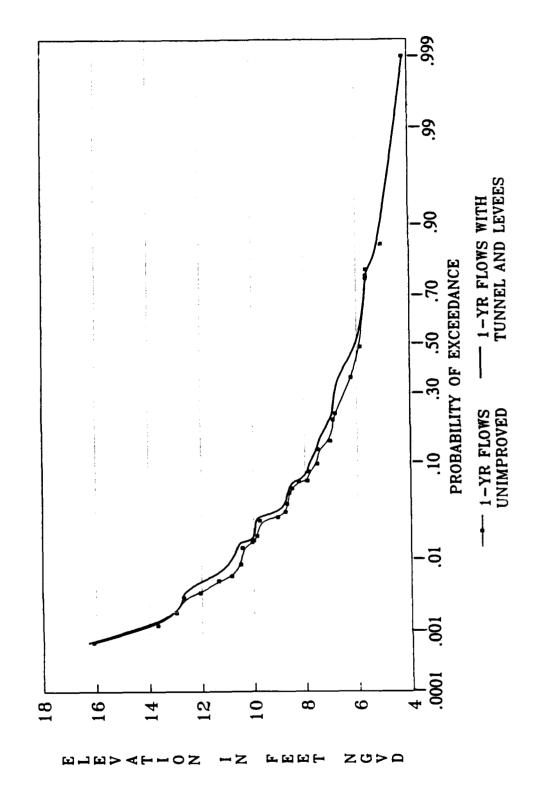


Figure 87. Stage-frequency curves for node 173 (East Newark) on the Passaic River for 33 synthetic storms

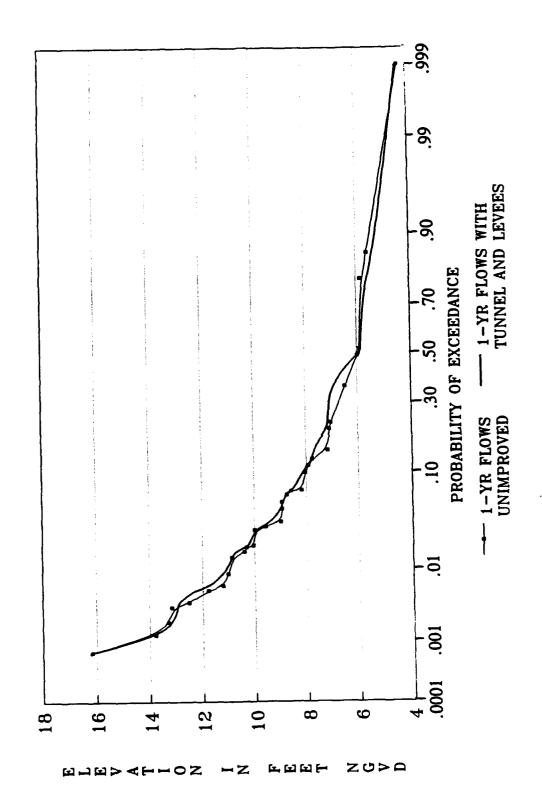


Figure 88. Stage-frequency curves for node 217 (Third River) on the Passaic River for 33 synthetic storms

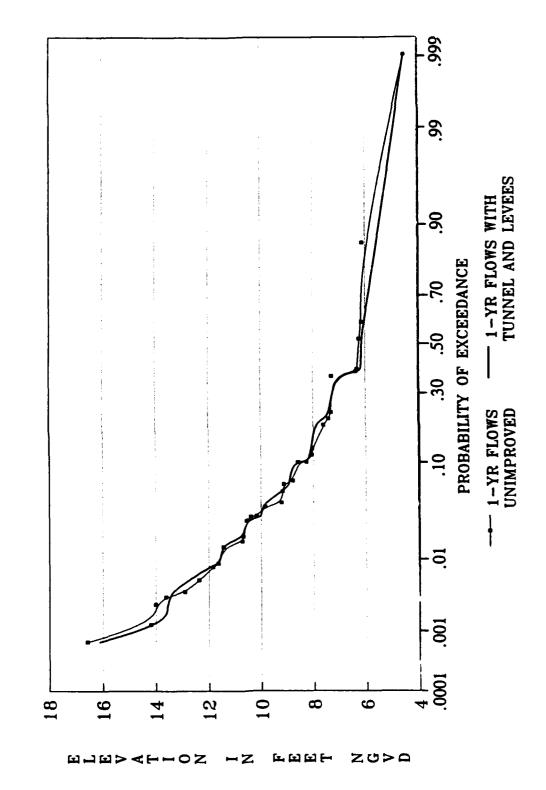


Figure 89. Stage-frequency curves for node 226 (Garfield) on the Passaic River for 33 synthetic storms

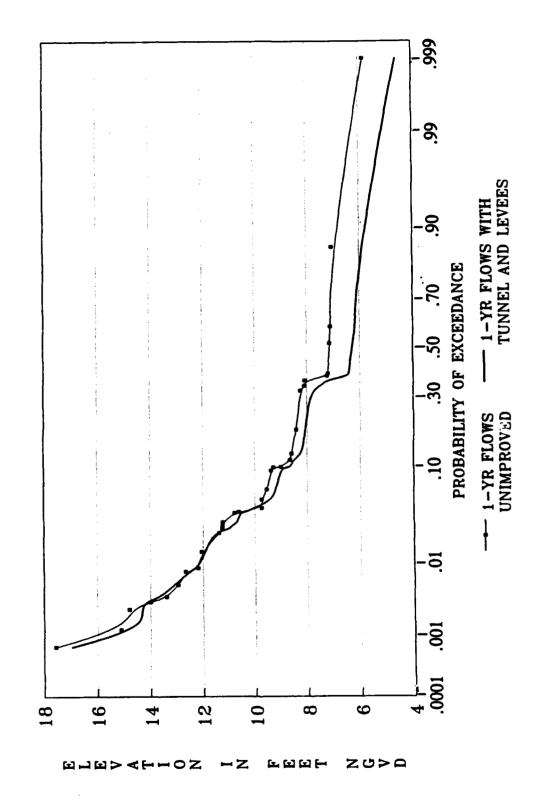


Figure 90. Stage-frequency curves for node 182 (Snake Hill) on the Hackensack River for 33 synthetic storms

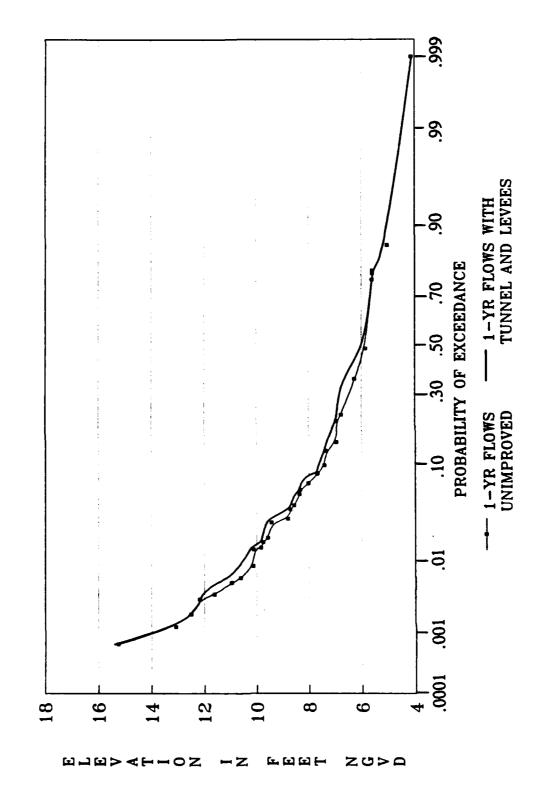


Figure 91. Stage-frequency curves for node 190 (Berry's Creek) on the Hackensack River for 33 synthetic storms

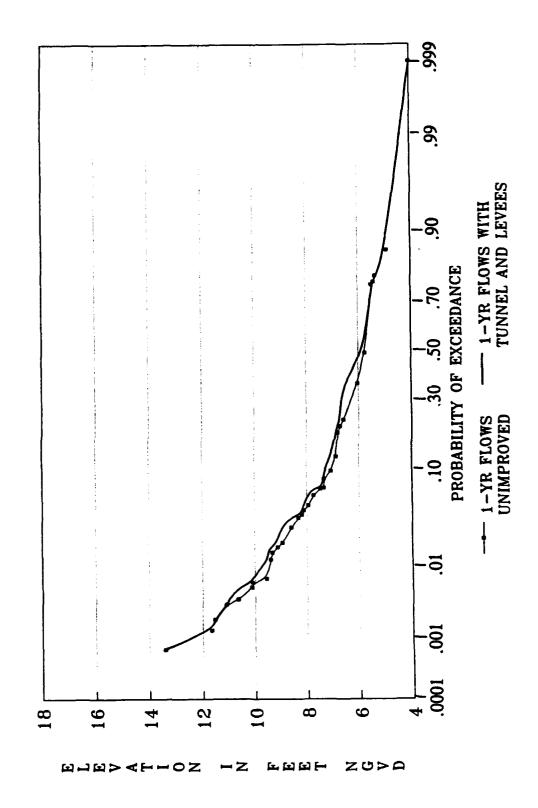
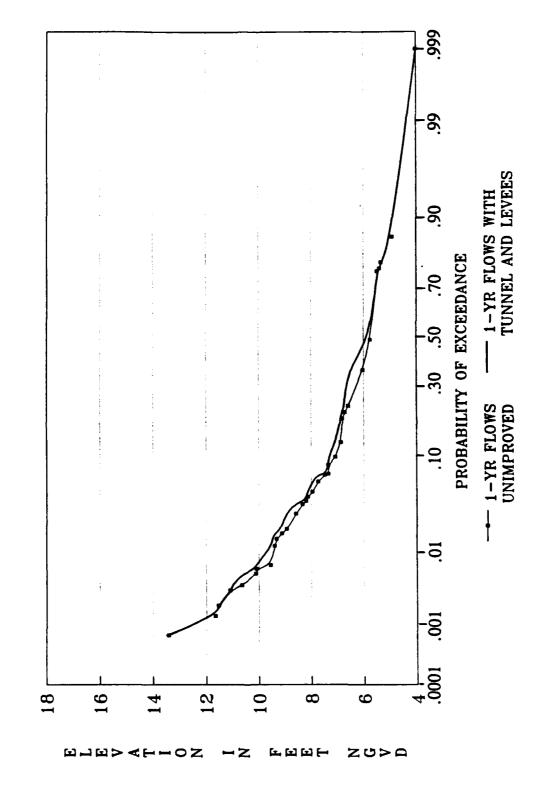


Figure 92. Stage-frequency curves for node 213 (New Milford) on the Hackensack River for 33 synthetic storms



#### PART IX: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

### Summary

- tunnel about 40 feet in diameter, to divert flood waters from the upper Passaic River Basin to Newark Bay. One objective of this study was to examine the effect that discharges from the diversion tunnel might have on tidal elevations in Newark Bay, and the lower tidal parts of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers. Another objective was to develop stage-frequency curves at strategic locations for the design of storm tide levees. A particular concern was whether tunnel flows might be coincident with storm tide surges from New York Bight, and possibly lead to increased flooding in the downstream areas, such as the Meadowlands and Newark Airport.
- 104. To examine this possibility, a version of the Dynamic Estuary Model (DEM), previously applied to the system (CDM 1983a, 1983b, 1988), was revalidated for this study using recent hydrographic data. The revalidation, having increased resolution built into the model and incorporating more recent data, showed better agreement than previous studies.
- 105. A coincidence analysis was performed to examine the distributions of river flows and storm surges (the predicted tidal effect was removed). This analysis showed that there is a weak relationship between river flows and tidal elevations. Coincidences of large surges and large river flows were found to be extremely rare occurrences.
- Barrier Study (CDM 1988) was based on a "modified bootstrap" method. This method was applied to the underlying joint probability method analysis (CDM 1983a, 1983b). From the more than 70,000 surge/tide/lag combinations, 24 events were selected to provide a reasonable approximation of the stage-frequency distribution. For this study, we included an additional nine storms, for a total of 33 storm events. These events were selected to fill out the frequency distribution for return periods of less than 10 years and greater than 100 years.
- 107. As the future project conditions were developed for the year 2050, we examined the difference between mean sea level (MSL) and NGVD, and concluded that the previous studies (CDM 1983b, 1988) were based on a

correction appropriate for about 1950. Using an estimate of 2.7 mm/yr (0.0089 ft/yr) for sea level rise (NOAA 1988), we estimated a sea level rise of 0.89 feet between 1950 and 2050. This value was used to adjust the specified datum for future condition simulations in this study.

- sensitivity analysis was performed in which three tidal events ((1) a typical tide, (2) a small hurricane, and (3) a large hurricane) were simulated for four future conditions ((1) unimproved with a small river flow, (2) unimproved with a 100-year river flow, (3) improved with 100-year river and tunnel flows, and (4) improved with flood protection levees and 100-year river and tunnel flows]. The results showed that the magnitude and distribution of river and tunnel flows had a very small effect (less than 0.2 ft) on tidal elevations in the lower parts of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, and in Newark Bay.
- 109. Having concluded that the magnitude and distribution of river and tunnel flows had little effect on tidal elevations in the lower system, stage-frequency distributions for future unimproved conditions were developed at various locations using the 33 selected synthetic storm events and the one-year river flows in the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers. The effect on these stage-frequency distributions due to large river and/or tunnel flows will be small, generally on the order of a few tenths of a foot, which is within the accuracy of the model used in this study.

#### Conclusions

- 110. The revalidated DEM model more accurately simulated tidal elevations in the Passaic/Hackensack/Newark Bay system than previous studies. This was due to the updating and inclusion of more recent system geometry data. The model is therefore a valuable tool for simulating tidal and river flow scenarios in the system.
- 111. The coincidence analysis confirmed the findings of the Hackensack River Surge Barrier Study (CDM 1988) that large river flows are unlikely to coincide with large storm surges from New York Bight. Time-history plots of several individual events suggest that there is a relationship between storm tides and river flows, with the river flows lagged by several days, but they also serve to further demonstrate that the relationship is weak. In general, for a relative small surge, a wide range of river flows is possible. For a

relatively small (less than one-year) river flow, a wide range of storm surges is possible. However, large storm tides with large Passaic River flows (lagged by 0 to 2 days) are extremely rare events.

- 112. The data were further analyzed to determine the average surge condition that might occur within 72 hours of specific significant river flows. The results suggested that over the range of river flows observed, an average storm surge is on the order of 1.5 to 2 feet. Therefore, we conclude that, if a Passaic River flow model is to be developed to simulate significant flow events, the downstream boundary condition could be the superposition of an average tide plus a storm surge of 1.5 to 2 feet.
- 113. In a similar fashion, the data were also analyzed to determine the average Passaic River flow that might occur within 72 hours of storm surges of different elevations. The results showed that for all storm surge elevations observed, an average Passaic River flow of 1000-2000 cfs would be found. From this finding, we recommended (and used for this study) that the one-year river flows in the major tributaries of the system should be used for storm tide simulations. In the Passaic River, the one-year flow is in excess of 5000 cfs, or about three times the average flow coincident with a storm surge.
- 114. NOS concludes that sea level is rising at an approximate rate of 2.7 mm/yr (0.0089 ft/yr). Based on the previous model studies, we estimated a sea level rise of 0.89 feet in the 100 years from 1950 to 2050.
- 115. The sensitivity analysis performed for future conditions (including sea level rise) for three tide events and four river flow conditions, demonstrated that the distribution and magnitude of river and tunnel discharges has a very small effect (less than 0.1 ft) on tidal elevations in the lower part of the system, including the lower tidal parts of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers and Newark Bay. The placement of flood protection levees around Kearny Point also has a small effect (less than 0.2 ft) on tidal elevations. Upstream in the tidal Passaic River, the effect of the Diversion Tunnel is to lower water elevations during significant river flow events. For example, even though the peak fresh water discharge to the lower Passaic may increase (from 33,645 cfs to 48,544 cfs) for the 100-year flow, flood elevations will be lowered by several feet as a result of the tunnel bypassing the upper part of the tidal river. The flood characteristics of the Hackensack remain essentially the same.

116. Finally, stage-frequency curves for various location in the system were developed using 33 synthetic storm events and the one-year river flows in the Passaic and Hackensack. The distributions are similar to the distributions developed previously (CDM 1983a, 1988) with an increase in overall elevations due to sea level rise. These distributions permit the selection of appropriate flood protection levees around Kearny Point to protect against a given return period storm surge event.

### Summary Conclusions

- 117. From the analyses in this study, the following conclusions are drawn:
  - 1. The coincidence of large storm tides and large river flows is an extremely unlikely combination, and can be treated as essentially independent events. However, the likelihood that somewhat elevated river flows occur following storm tides (by 0-2 days) is quite strong.
  - 2. The tidal boundary condition for a river flow model of the Passaic River system could be the superposition of an average tide and a storm surge of 1.5 to 2 feet.
  - 3. From the coincidence analysis, we concluded that it is reasonable to assume, as a conservative condition, that the one-year river flows in the Passaic and Hackensack, can occur with significant surge events. This conclusion is consistent with CDM (1988).
  - 4. The coincidence analysis was used to develop a storm tide stage-frequency distribution of events in which the Passaic River flow exceeded 6000 cfs. This analysis can be used to determine appropriate tidal heights for design of tunnel outlet works.
  - 5. Sea level rise is taken to be 2.7 mm/yr (0.0089 ft/yr), or 0.89 feet between 1950 and 2050.
  - 6. The magnitude and distribution of significant river and tunnel discharges have a very small effect (less than 0.2 ft) on tidal elevation in the lower Passaic River, Hackensack River, and Newark Bay.
  - 7. The effect of tunnel discharges to Newark Bay will have little effect (less than 0.1 ft) on the existing flood characteristics of

- the Hackensack River, including the flood-prone areas in the vicinity of the Meadowlands.
- 8. The effect of tunnel discharges to Newark Bay will reduce river flood elevations in the upper tidal Passaic River by several feet.
- 9. The stage-frequency distributions developed for the vicinity of Kearny Point will assist in the selection of flood protection levee heights. The levees will be designed to protect against tidal surges with a given return period. The distributions in the upper tidal Passaic and Hackensack Rivers do not include the effect of significant river flows, and therefore reflect only tidal conditions.
- 10. The inclusion of future project conditions, including flood control levees in the vicinity of Kearny Point, changes the future unimproved stage-frequency distributions by less than 0.2 feet in the lower part of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, and in Newark Bay.
- 11. Dredging operation in the Kills and Newark Bay will have little effect on circulation and water levels in the study area. Water levels may change by less than 0.15 feet, and the tidal phase may be altered by less than 1/2 hour.

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### APPENDIX A:

USERS GUIDE FOR NEWARK BAY VERSION OF THE DYNAMIC ESTUARY MODEL -- DEMNEWARK

### APPENDIX A: USERS GUIDE FOR NEWARK BAY VERSION OF THE DYNAMIC ESTUARY MODEL -- DEMNEWARK

### User Considerations

- Al. An early version of the Dynamic Estuary Model (DEM) was developed by Water Resources Engineers (1977). It was the first version to incorporate wetting and drying. The code was substantially modified for a hurricane surge study of the New York Bight area (CDM 1983a) and was used in this form for the Passaic River surge study (CDM 1983b). For the Hackensack River surge barrier study (CDM 1988), the code was further modified to include culverts and broadcrested weirs (to simulate barrier overtopping). This version was called DEMHACK. For the Passaic River Flood Control Study, described in this report, the Hackensack River study version was again modified somewhat, to be compatible with Ebasco's graphics system. However, the input formats are unchanged. This version is called DEMNEWARK.
- A2. The program is written in FORTRAN and compiled using a FORTRAN-77 compiler. However, the code uses no conventions for specific computers and should run on any computer using FORTRAN-77 with minor changes.
- A3. The memory required by the program should be tailored to the specific study being performed using the PARAMETER statements located in the main program and each subroutine. The maximum number of nodes or junctions (MXJ) and links or channels (MXC) and the maximum number of channels entering a junction (MCH) are set in these statements and used to dimension the various arrays.
- A4. The memory use and run time requirements vary with the size of the network being simulated and the computer used. To provide guidance for the user, the small-scale grid of the Newark Bay area has 176 nodes and 263 links. Using a time step of 60 seconds, one hour of simulated time required 41 seconds on an AST 386/33 with a math coprocessor (or about 0.7 seconds per time step). The source and executable codes require approximately 150 KB and 200 KB of memory each.

### Data Input Description

- A5. The program inputs are supplied on 14 card groups, A through N, as summarized on Table A1. The actual input descriptions are given in Tables A2 and A3. In this table, the variable types A, F and I are used for alphanumeric, floating point real, and integer, respectively.
- A6. There are three input files and two output files (see Figure A1). The three input files are:
  - The basic input information (as described below except card groups J and K);
  - The grid file of node and link information (card groups J and K);
    and
  - 3. Hurricane or northeaster boundary condition data from the Tetra
    Tech model of New York Bight [if ISWCH(3) = 2 or 3, respectively].
- A7. The first two files are described in Tables A1 and A2. The third file (the hurricane or northeaster file) is a binary file created from the Tetra Tech model of New York Bight and is not described here. Example input files are listed in Appendix B.

#### Output Description

A8. The program creates two output files (see Figure A1). The first is a tabular output file in which input data is echoed, if the appropriate options are specified, and velocities/flows and heads are printed as time histories at each link or node for each day of the simulation. The second file is a "heads" output file which contains heads at specified nodes every half hour for the simulation period. This file is the basis of all the time-history plots in this report, and is created by editing the file and reading it into an appropriate graphics package. The output for the input file listed in Appendix B is listed in Appendix C.

Table A1

DEMNEWARK Input Card Groups

Card Group	Brief Description
λ	Alphanumeric run description
В	Job control switches
C	Grid printout control
D	Job control information
E	Rain input cards
F	Head plot junction numbers
- G	Tidal boundary cards
н	Wind speed and direction cards
ï	Map scale and input datum reference
J	Junction cards (nodes)
K	Channel cards (links)
	Junctions for plotting elevations
L	
М	Inflow hydrographs
N	Historical tidal boundary inputs

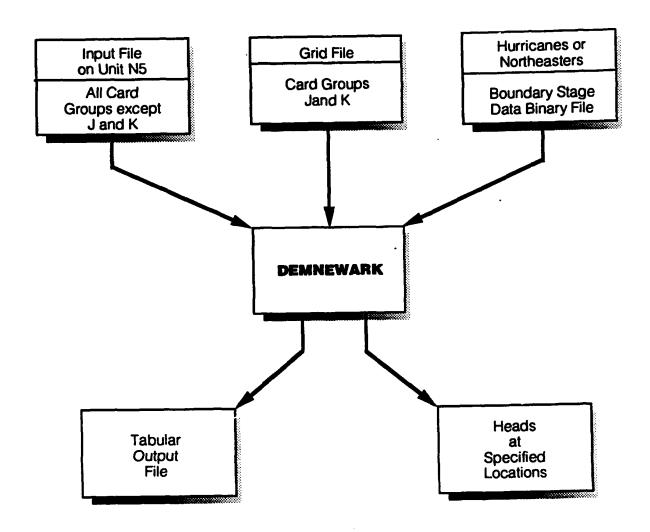


Figure A1. Flow chart of DEMNEWARK

## TABLE A2 BASIC INPUT DATA DESCRIPTION

Card Group	Card	Variab	ole	
Card Number	Columns	<u>Name</u>	Type	Variable Description
A: ALPHANO	MERIC RUN DE	SCRIPTION		
A 1	1-80	ALPHA	A	User Identification Information
A 2	1-80	ALPHA	A	User Identification Information
A 3	1-80	TITLE	A	Simulation Title
A 4	1-80	TITLE	A	Simulation Title
B: JOB CON	TROL SWITCHE	s		
B 1	1-5	ISWCH(1)	I	1 - Tidal system
			_	2 - Non-tidal system (e.g., lake)
	6-10	ISWCH(2)	I	0 - No action
			_	1 - Suppresses printout of channel
				and nodal parameters
	11-15	ISWCH(3)	I	0 - No time series elevation
			_	boundary condition data used
				1 - Read elevation boundary
				condition data from this file
				2 - Read hurricane data from
				separate file
				3 - Read northeaster data from
				separate file
	16-20	ISWCH(4)	I	0 - Not used
	21-25	ISWCH(5)	I	0 - Print channel velocities and
		• •		flows
				1 - Skip channel printout
	26-30	ISWCH(6)	I	0 - Not used
	31-35	ISWCH(7)	I	0 - Not used
	36-40	ISWCH(8)	I	0 - No action
				1 - Prints first wind and pressure
				information and terminates
			I	program (used for diagnostic
			checkin	ng)
	41-45	ISWCH(9)	I	0 - Wind forcing not imposed
				1 - Wind forcing included
	46-50	ISWCH(10)	I	0 - No action
		•		1 - Surge elevations saved at 1/2
				hour intervals
				-1 - Maximum surge elevation and
				time of occurrence saved

Card Group Card Number	Card Columns	Variable Name Ty	/pe	Variable Description
C: GRID PR	LINTOUT CONTR	OL		
<b>c</b> 1	1-5	ICHAR	I	<pre>0 - No action 1 - Produces line printer     "map" of link-node grid     network</pre>
	6-10	XMIN	F	Minimum X for grid
	11-15	XMAX	F	Maximum X for grid
	16-20	YMIN	F	Minimum Y for grid
	21-25	YMAX	F	Maximum Y for grid
D: JOB CON	TROL INFORMA	TION		
D 1	1-5	NDAYS	I	Number of printout days (or cycles) simulated
	6-10	NPRNT	I	Number of printout timesteps per day (< 26). Usually equal to 25.
	11-15	PSTP	F	Printout timestep (hours). Usually equal to one hour.
	16-20	DELT	F	Hydraulic timestep (seconds).
	21-25	TZERO	F	Initial time of simulation (hours).
	26-30	NPLT	I	Number of stage plots (<51) (Card group F)
	31-35	EVAP	F	Evaporation rate (inches per month).
	36-40	AVGHEA	F	Average head used when finding high and low tides. Set to 0.
	46-50	NPSWRT	I	Day cycle when printed output will start.
	51-55	NQSWRT	I	Number of day cycle when switching from curve fit to measured tidal stages.
	56-60	NJSW	I	Number of junctions of hydrograph input from cards (<21) (Card group M)
	61-65	INRAIN	I	Number of points of rain information (<51) (Card group E)
	66-70	NBOUND	I	Number of tidal boundary nodes (<51) (Card group G)

E: RAIN INPUT CARDS  If INRAIN = 0 Skip Card Group E					
·					
TURE TO reside the second second second					
INRAIN pairs of values with four per card					
E 1 1-10 RAIN(1) F Rate of precipitation (include per hour)	nes				
11-20 INTIME(1) F Time from start of simulation (minutes)	Lon				
•					
•					
61-70 RAIN(4) F Etc., up to INRAIN pairs					
71-80 INTIME(4) F					
F: HEAD PLOT FUNCTION NUMBERS					
If NPLT = 0 Skip Card Group F (note: If ISWCH(10) ≠ 0, plots are also sent to unit 41)					
Junction Numbers to be Plotted, NPLT values with eight per card.					
F 1 1-10 JPLT(1) I Junction number to be plot	ted				
•					
•					
71-80 JPLT(8) I Junction number to be plot	ted				

Card Group	Card	Variab	ole	
Card Number	Colum is	<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	Variable Description

### G: TIDAL BOUNDARY CARDS

If ISWCH(1) = 2, Skip Card Group G

This card group is repeated for each of the NBOUND tidal boundary nodes. If NQSWRT = 1, only the boundary junction number (JGW) need be specified using only the first card. Otherwise this card group supplies the information required to perform a curve fitting through the specified points to be subsequently used as the boundary condition.

G 1	1-5	ко	I	<ul> <li>1 - Only two maximum and two minimum tide elevations will be used for curve fitting. NI must equal 4.</li> <li>0 - Additional points are read in.</li> </ul>
	6-10	NI	I	Number of tidal stage data points (<50).
	11-15	MAXIT	I	Maximum number of iterations for curve fitting (<50).
	16-20	NCHTID	I	0 - Skips tidal curve fitting printout.
				<pre>1 - Provides printout of curve    fitting calculations</pre>
	21-25	JGW	I	Junction number of boundary
	26-35	PERDT	F	Length of tidal day (hours)
G 2	1-10	TT(1)	F	Time (hours) from beginning of simulation of tidal stage, first point.
	11-20	YY(1)	F	Tidal stage (feet), first point
	•		•	
	•		•	
	•		•	
	•	TT(NI)	F	Time (hours from beginning of simulation of tidal stage, last point)
	•	YY(NI)	F	Tidal stage (feet), last point (use additional cards if needed)

	d Group Card d Number Columns	Varia Name	Type	Variable Description
H:	WIND SPEED AND DIRE	ECTION CARD	)S	
	If $ISWCH(3) = 0$ ,	Skip Card	Group H	
	Three Values per	Card with	up to 50 Cards	
H1	1-10	TIMW(1)	F	Time of wind change (hours). TIMW > 99999 terminates wind input.
	11-20	TWIND(1)	F	Wind magnitude (mph).
	21-30	TWDIR(1)	F	Wind direction, degrees measured counter-clockwise from north to direction in which wind is blowing.
I:	MAP SCALE AND INPU	T DATUM REI	FERENCE	
11	1-10	ISCALE	I	Scale of map used to measure x and y locations, and channel lengths. Program converts input in inches, on map, to feet. If input is in feet, ISCALE = 12.
	21-30	WRFACT	F	Wind reduction factor.
	31-40	DATUM	F	Datum correction in feet (positive upward).
	41-50	FACTN	F	Manning's n reduction factor.
L:	JUNCTIONS FOR PLOT	TING ELEVA	TIONS	
	If $ISWCH(10) = 0$	, Skip Car	d Group L	
L1	1-5	NPTS	I	Number of plotting locations
L2	1-5	NODES (1)	I	First plotting location
	•			
	75-80 (use extra	NODES(16	•	Sixteenth plotting location
	•			

Card Group Card Number	Card Columns	Variabl Name	e Type	Variable Description
M: INFLO	HYDROGRAPHS	<b>3</b>		
If N	IJSW = 0, Ski	p Card Group	м	
Node NJSW or 20	es where infl nodes.	ow will occur	- 16 value	s per card up to the maximum of
M1	1-5	JSW(1)	I	Node for inflow number 1.
	•			
	75-80	JSW(16)	I	Node for inflow number 16.
M2: INFLO	W TIME HISTO	PRY		
If N	JSW = 0, Ski	p Card Group	M2	
M2* inflows.	1-10	TEP	F	Time (hours) of following
	11-20	QE(1)	F	Inflow (ft <sup>3</sup> /sec) for first inflow point.
	•	•	•	
	•	•	•	
	71-80	QE(7)	F	Inflow (ft <sup>3</sup> /sec) for seventh input point.
	(use addit	ional cards i	f NJSW>7)	

(use additional cards if NJSW>7)

Note: \*M2 and N1 cards are ordered together through time with M2 cards first if TEP = TEB.

Card Group	Card	Variab	le	
Card Number	<u>Columns</u>	Name	Type	Variable Description

### N: HISTORICAL BOUNDARY STAGE DATA

Data for boundary nodes are entered in the same order as in card group G.

Time and heads (feet) referenced to output datum for NBOUND boundary junctions with seven values on first card and eight values on subsequent cards as needed if NBOUND is greater than seven.

N1*	1-10	TEB	F	Time (hours) of following head inputs when switching from curve fit to historical inputs. TEB must be ≥ the start of first day as specified by NQSWRT. The time of final changes must be ≥ end of simulation.
	11-20	HEB(1,2)	F	Head for first boundary.
	21-30	HEB(2,2)	F	Head for second boundary.
	31-40	HEB(3,2)	F	Head for third boundary.
	•		•	·
	•		•	
	•		•	
	71-80	HEB(7,2)	F	Head for seventh boundary.

Note:  $\star$ M2 and N1 cards are ordered together through time with M2 cards first if TEP = TEB.

## TABLE A3 GRID FILE DESCRIPTION

Card Group Card Number	Card Columns	Variable Name Ty	pe	Variable Description
J: JUNCTION	N CARDS			
(Note: Junc	tion surface	area is based	on triple	trapezoid shown in Figure A2)
J1	1-5	J	I	Junction number; 99999 terminates junction input. Numbers need not be continuous.
	6-10	HEAD	F	Initial or starting water surface elevation (feet) referenced to output datum plane, also used as a minimum elevation reference for continuous Manning's n, and nodal area calculations (upward from datum plane is positive).
	11-20	SURF	F	Junction bottom surface area (ft <sup>2</sup> x10 <sup>6</sup> )
	21-30	QF1	F	Constant diversion (flow) into junction (1000 cfs).
	31-40	DT	F	Depth of junction (feet) referenced to input datum.
	41-50	SHO	F	Height to first area breakpoint (feet - see Figure A2).
	51-60	SAN	F	Increase in surface area (ft <sup>2</sup> x10 <sup>6</sup> ) per foot of head over first interval (see Figure A2).
	61-65	SH1	F	Height to second breakpoint (feet - see Figure A2).
	66-70	SAN1	F	Increase in surface area (ft <sup>2</sup> x10 <sup>6</sup> ) per foot of head above second breakpoint (see Figure A2).
	71-75	X1	F	x - coordinate (inches) (converted to feet using ISCALE).
	76-80	Y1	F	y - coordinate (inches) (converted to feet using ISCALE).

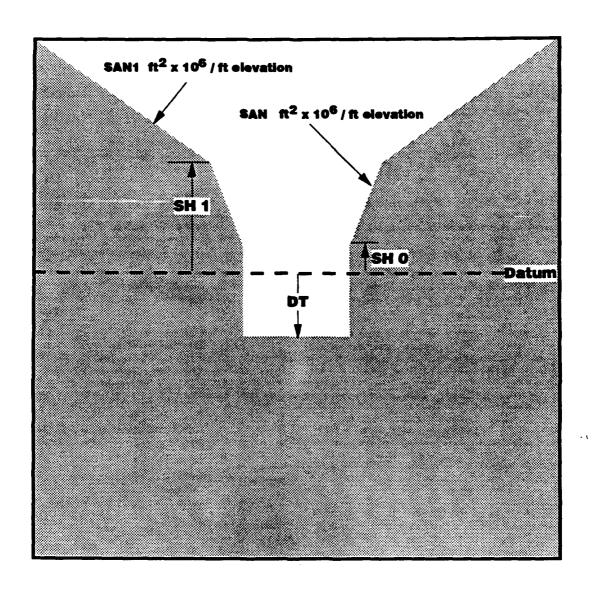


Figure A2. Schematic of junction surface areas

# TABLE A3, continued GRID FILE DESCRIPTION

Card Group Card Number		Variable Name Ty	<u>rpe</u>	Variable Description
K: CHANNEI	L CARDS			
(Note: Cha	nnel area ba	ased on double	trapezoid	shown in Figure A-3.)
K1	1-5	N	1	Channel number (99999 terminates input). Numbers need not be continuous.
	6-10	N1	ı	Junction at one end of channel (order not important).
	11-15	N2	I	Junction at other end of channel.
	16-20	221	F	Inverse side slope over first interval (see Figure A3).
	21-25	ZZ2	F	Inverse side slope over second interval (see Figure A3).
	26-35	ALEN	F	Length of channel (feet). If unspecified or zero, program will compute from coordinates of end junctions.
	36-45	WIDTH	F	Bottom width of channel (feet). Diameter of circular culvert (INDIC8=3).
	46-55	DEPTH	F	Depth from input datum to channel bottom (feet - positive downward). Depth to invert of culvert (INDIC8=2 or 3).
	56-65	COEF	F	Manning's coefficient.
	66-70	CHCA	F	Height to cross-section breakpoint (feet - see Figure A-3). Elevation of weir crest (INDIC8=1). Height of box culvert (INDIC8=2).
	71-75	VEL	F	Initial velocity (ft/sec). Flow (10 <sup>3</sup> ft <sup>3</sup> /s) of pumping across weir structure (INDIC8=1).
	80	INDIC8	I	0 - regular channel 1 - broad-crested weir 2 - box culvert 3 - circular culvert

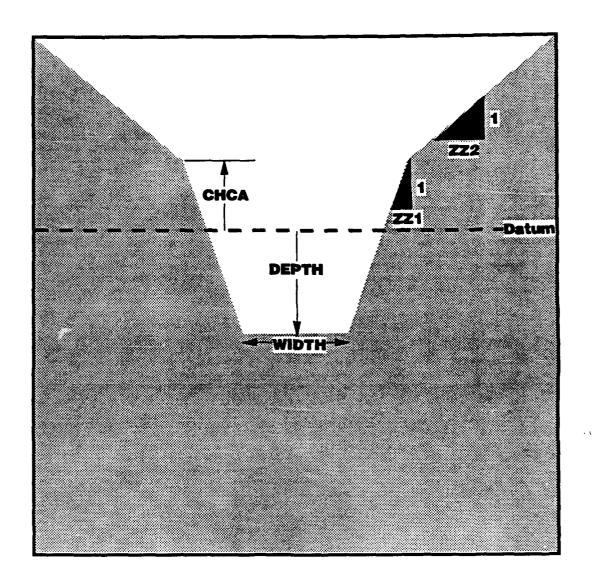


Figure A3. Schematic of link cross-section

APPENDIX B:

SAMPLE INPUT FILES

B1: CONTROL FILE

```
PASSAIC RIVER FLOOD PROTECTION STUDY
OCTOBER TIDE 11-13 1976 RAN FEBRUARY 1992
 FORCING AT NODES 1, 2, 3, AND 4
     APPROXIMATE ACTUAL FLOWS IN RIVERS
              0
                    0
                                    0
                                               0
       2.3 14.2 7.3 24.9
    0
        25
                  60.
                       0.0
                                                     1
                                                          1
                                                               3
    3
                                  25.
             50
             50
                                  25.
                         2
                                  25.
             50
                    1
                         3
             50
    125000
                 0.25
                              0.
                                       1.00
   19
   12
            168
                175 221 226
                                 167 182 242 195 200 206 211 213
                                                                                    35
                                                                              43
  136
       137
            138
 229
       214
            209
        0.
               1000.
                            100.
                                       30.
       0.0
                                    -0.28
               -0.28
                          -0.28
                                                 2.67
      40.1
                744
                            74.
                                       25
               -1.020
                         -1.020
                                    -1.020
       1.0
                                                 2.62
       2.0
               -1.650
                         -1.650
                                    -1.650
                                                 1.85
               -1.92
       3.0
                         -1.920
                                    -1.920
                                                 0.56
              -1.570
-0.510
                                                -0.84
       4.0
                         -1.570
                                    -1.570
       5.0
                         -0.510
                                    -0.510
                                                -1.97
       6.0
               0.840
                          0.840
                                     0.840
                                                -2.68
       7.0
                1.970
                           1.970
                                     1.970
                                                -2.65
       8.0
               2.720
                                     2.720
                          2.720
                                                -1.63
               3.070
                          3.070
       9.0
                                     3.070
                                                -0.23
      10.0
                                     2.890
2.160
               2.890
                           2.890
                                                 1.44
      11.0
               2.160
                          2.160
                                                 2.96
      12.0
               0.990
                          0.990
                                     0.990
                                                 3.91
      13.0
               -0.160
                          -0.160
                                    -0.160
                                                 4.04
                                                 3.23
      14.0
               -1.040
                         -1.040
                                    -1.040
      15.0
                         -1.490
               -1.490
                                    -1.490
                                                 1.88
      16.0
               -1.360
                         -1.360
                                    -1.360
                                                 0.29
      17.0
               -0.640
                         -0.640
                                    -0.640
                                                -1.18
                          0.400
      18.0
               0.400
                                     0.400
                                                -2.29
                          1.350
      19.0
               1.350
                                     1.350
                                                -2.73
      20.0
               2.080
                          2.080
                                     2.080
                                                -2.28
      21.0
               2.510
                          2.510
                                     2.510
                                                -1.07
               2.550
2.120
                          2.550
2.120
                                     2.550
      22.0
                                                 0.38
      23.0
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B2: GRID FILE

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ž	1184.	59.30	-1.8		15.99 9.38
3 4	2548.	105.65	-3.15		28.6627.16
•					8.68 7.60
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7	496.	42.30	-2.30	34.040	14.0511.36
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12					6.05 8.39
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21	284.			4 200	
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36	23.8	20.44	-1.94		0.60 9.98
37	30.4	20.46	-1.96		0.3910.82
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52	41.	54.35	-1.85		5.8012 <b>.79</b>
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55	28.	34.33	-2.33	0.410	6.2014.23
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67	166.	25.72	-1.22		9.5024.56
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74	21.7	23.31	-2.31		
<i>7</i> 5	33.6	21.10	-3.10	0.540	9.6119.56
76	6.5	18.11	-3.11	0.390	9.9919.95

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81	17.4				1.270	11.4519.99
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83	21.7		18.26	-3.26	0.340	11.7219.72
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89	29.3		6.57	-3.57	3.380	13.6918.80
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91	42.3		39.57	-3.07		13.2320.64
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121	553.		80.30	-1.8		11.64 7.80
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129	5.4		27.31	-2.31	0.710	7.2915.31
130	14.1		10.30	-1.8		9.2417.08
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137	30.4		14.55	-2.05		-1.56 9.13
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151	18.45		-5.10	0.6		7.35 7.20
152	66.19		-5.00	0.5		7.70 7.28

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154	75.95	-5.00 63.65	0.5 -3.15	18.1425.56
155 156	718. 258.	39.66	-3.16	17.2223.35
157	524.	48.65	-3.15	20.5924.20
158	2680.	105.65	-3.15	25.2926.82 24.7024.75
159	972.	81.65	-3.15 -3.15	21.7026.35 20.1928.00
160 161	812. 379.	45.65 33.63	-3.13	16.2625.60
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163	5.27	17.3		3.0314.86
164	4.5	22.6		3.3115.01 3.4414. <del>9</del> 6
165 166	4.61 4.22	30.3 12.3		3.5714.91
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169	0.59	15.	-10.	0.063 -3. 3.9817.53 0.062 -1. 3.4117.62
170	0.89	32.70 32.70	-9. -9.	0.062 -1.
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173	1.15	22.60	-9.	0.057 0. 2.7418.13
174	1.11	18.60	-8.	0.079 -1. 2.9518.56
175	0.935	12.70	-8.	0.053 -1. 3.1619.07 0.026 0. 3.2219.27
176 177	0.598 0.531	12.70 12.70	-8. -10.	0.026 0. 3.2219.27 0.027 -2. 3.3919.55
178	6.42	-9.00	999.	4.2917.46
179	1.87	32.	-20.	0.097 -5. 4.6017.42
180	14.	1.50	0.50	2.500 2.50.240 3.7518.19
181	0.1	1.50	0.50 -15.	3. 5.5 4.1918.13 0.075 -1. 1. 4.6217.94
182 183	2.52 1.47	35. 43.	-30.	0.025 -5. 1.160 5.0017.94
184	0.1	5.50	·1.50	0.100 1.51.660 4.1918.88
185	1.61	32.	-25.	0.037 -3. 0.750 4.6918.30
186	1.73	30.	-15.	0.067 -2. 0.640 4.7118.78
187 188	5. 0.3	1.00 3.50	-0.50	1.100 6.50.400 5.0618.49 1.440 4.50.250 5.5418.49
189	4.	0.50	0.50	0.250 4.50.270 4.2919.34
190	2.60	22.	15	0.064 -2. 1.310 4.8819.18
191	26.04	-4.00	,e.,	5.2719.05
192 193	0.94 2.10	15.50 30.	1.50 -15.	5.010 6.50.380 4.6620.03 0.063 -2. 0.970 5.1619.57
194	0.2	8.50	-1.50	1.350 6.52.450 4.4719.56
195	0.15	8.50	-1.50	0.080 0.51.340 5.6719.39
196	0.13	5.50	2.50	0.190 4.54.770 6.0719.26
197 198	0.48 0.13	10.50 0.50	-0.50 -0.50	0.210 2.53.320 5.0620.67 4.960 2.50.290 5.6920.49
199	1.24	24.	-15.	0.060 0 0.960 5.9019.92
200	0.4	10.50	-0.50	0.180 1.52.280 6.2119.65
201	_1.14	20.	-15.	0.10 0 1.640 6.2520.13
202	53.	-2.00 20.	4.50 -5.50	0.140 5.3721.22 0.410 2.52.740 6.1520.65
203 204	1.20 0.26	5.50	0.50	2.550 5.50.780 6.5920.59
205	12.8	-3.50	7.	9.56.400 5.6521.78
206	1.12	15.	-2.50	1. 1.52.900 6.3121.33
207	1.48	18.50 10.50	-1.50 -1.50	0.740 6.51.450 6.6321.03 0.700 4.52.300 6.9021.65
208 209	2.8 0.900	2.50	-0.50	0.900 1.52.400 7.2622.39
210	1.04	14.	-10.	0.11 0 1.200 6.1122.07
211	0.88	10.	-7.	0.10 0 0.550 6.1522.61
212	0.97	7.	-4.	0.19
213 214	0.76 0.29	5. 4.	-3. -2.	0.20 0 0.780 6.2624.25 0.12 0 0.340 6.3624.83
215	0.53	12.	-8.	0.03 -1. 3.3919.88
216	0.47	12.	-6.	0.027 -1. 3.4320.21
217	0.45	12.	-6.	0.025 -2. 3.6520.36
218	0.453	13. 13.	-8. -8.	0.030 -4. 3.8520.56 0.062 -6. 3.8620.83
219 220	0.465 0.45	13. 13.	-8.	0.04 -5. 3.8221.13
221	0.435	10.	-4.	0.044 -2. 3.9121.36
222	0.363	12.	-7.	0.022 -3. 3.8721.65
223	0.338	12.	-7.	0.027 -4. 4.0421.77 4.1821.61
224 225	0.405 0.73	12. 4.41	9.50	0.278 4.2421.88
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332 333	240			2000.	-0.5	.055	
زرر	240				~ • •		

334	184	240 8.6 2.2	4000.	20.	5.5	.035 1.5
335	185	186 7.4 120.	5200.	520.	29.1	.03 1.5
336	185	187		900.	-7.5	.055
337	186	241 5.56 2.14	5300.	20.	8.5	.03 0.5
338	186	187		1000.	-9.5	.055
339	247	250 5.		1000.	40.	.03
340	186	190 6.0 11.0	4700.	440.	27.5	.03 1.5
341	186	191		1000.	-9.0	.055
342	167	249		2200.	8.	.035
343	49	248 5.		600.	35.	.03
344	247	248		1200.	37.	.03
345	190	194 2.31 0.0	6000.	50.	11.5	.035 1.5
346	190	193 14.0 15.4	0000.	450.	24.3	.03 1.5
347	191	193		1000.	-9.5	
						.055
348	167	247	4400	3900.	9.	.035
349	164	247 5.	4100.	1000.	35.	.03
350	165	247 5.		1000.	40	.03
351	192	239 8.28 36.0	5300.	80.	12.5	.035 2.0
352	166	167		1200.	8.	.035
353	193	242 9.0 50.0	4600.	450.	22.5	.03 1.5
354	242	199 12.0 163.		450.	22.7	.03 1.5
355	195	199 3.33 245.	8000.	30.	8.5	.04 0.5
356	196	200 6.31 360.	5500.	40.		.04 1.5
357	197	198 300. 40.0	10000.	800.	-8.5	.055 9.5
358	244	245	100.	20.	5.5	.025 10.0
359	198	201 900. 0.0		600.	-9.0	.055 10.5
360	199	201 11.1 630.	4250.	300.	22.8	.03 2.5
361	199	200 6.4 300.	4800.	30.	15.1	.035 8.5
362	197	202 0.0 100.	10000.	20.	2.5	.055 5.0
363	198	202	9000.	1000.	-6.5	.055
364	202	203	7000.	2000.	-6.5	
365	198	203		1100.		.055
	201		E000		-4.5	.055
366		203 12.0 247.	5900.	225.	20.5	.03 1.5
367	201	204 6.67 0.0	7400.	40.	5.5	.035 0.5
368	192	193 4.0 0.0	6500.	30.	18.5	.03 19.5
369	202	205		100.		.055
370	203	206 12.0 200.	7800.	300.	18.3	.035 2.5
371	204	207 0.0 120.	6000.	40.		.035 7.0
372	203	204		100.	-5.5	.055
373	164	165		3000.	20.	.03
374	205	206		1000.	-7.5	.055
375	206	207 3.22 233.	7900.	200.		.03 11.5
376	207	208 6.25 7.7	6900.	200.		.03 1.5
377	208	209 7.0 37.5	7100.	100.	15.3	.03 4.0
378	206	210 13.3 100.	8200.	200.	12.3	.035 4.5
379	210	211 0.0 970.	6800.	130.	12.3	.035 12.0
380	211	212 25.0 14.0	12550.	100.		.04 4.5
381	212	213 5.0 6.25	10000.	100.		.04 4.5
382	176	177 14.7121.9	10000.	165.	13.6	.035 6.5
383	177	215 11.0131.1	3600.	175.	15.7	
384			3000.			.035 6.5
	215	216 15.0121.8	2000	200.	13.6	.035 6.0
385	216	217 16.0153.8	2800.	165.	12.3	.03 6.5
386	217	218 18.0115.8	3140.	190.	13.6	.03 7.5
387	218	219 18.0 73.8	2900.	150.	13.9	.03 9.0
388	219	220 12.0 92.5	3300.	150.	15.5	.03 9.5
389	220	221 19.0108.5	2700.	150.	13.6	.03 9.5
390	221	222 15.0122.0	3100.	150.	11.1	.04 9.5
391	222	223 16.0139.5	2700.	150.	14.2	.04 10.0
<b>392</b>	223	224 12.0141.6	2300.	140.	14.2	.04 10.0
393	224	225 9.5111.5	3100.	165.		.04 9.5
394	225	226 10.5 83.5	2600.	135.		.03 10.0
395	226	227 0. 50.	3050.	250.		.03 10.
396	227	228 16. 24.	2100.	200.		.03 10.
397	228	229 16. 24.	2050.	200.		.03 10.
398	41	230 0.0 400.	6400.	466.	14.0	.04 0.5
399	230	231 0.0 350.	5417.	387.	12.3	.04 0.5
400	231	232 0.0 250.	5200.	365.	7.3	.04 0.5
			6990.	252.		0.04 0.3
401	232	233 0.0 150.			4.6	.04 0.5
402	233	234 0.0 100.	3199.	97.	2.7	.04 0.5
403	233	235 0.0 100.	4202.	97.	2.7	.04 0.5
404	235	236 0.0 50.	4197.	50.	2.5	.04 0.5
405	235	237 0.0 50.	3000.	50.	-1.6	.04 2.0
406	190	191		100.	-6.5	.055
407	241	189		2000.	-7.5	.055
408	184	241		2000.	-7.5	.055
409	240	185 7.8 220.	5000.	10.	9.5	.035 -0.5

2

410 411 412	246 239 205	192 197 8.6 47.2 238	600. 4000.	10. 80. 100.	5.5	.025 9.0 .055 -0.5 .055	2
413	238	210 350. 900.	0.	300.	-8.5	.055 -0.5	
414	240	181 800. 0.1	Ö.	2000.	-7.0	.055 9.5	
415	242	243	600.	7.	5.0	.025 7.0	2
416	243	198		100.	-9.5	.055	
417	243	197		200.	-9.5	.055	
418	243	192		50.	-9.5	.055	
419	199	244 0.0 300.	3000.	40.	2.5	.04 2.0	
420	245	198 0.0 300.	4200.	40.	2.5	.055 2.0	
421	194	246 14.3 66.2		40.	5.5	.04 1.5	
422	165	166		3200.	14.	.035	
423	144	164 5.	4065.	500.	<b>35.</b>	.03	
424	144	165 5.		1500.	40.	.03	
425	144	166 30.		1100.	12.	.035	
426	144	163 20.		2000.	<b>30.</b>	.03	
427	143	163		2200.	8.	.035	
428	143	144		2000.	7.	.035	
429	46	143		3300.	6.	.035	
430	44	144 7.		2700.	40.	.03	
431	42	269	7260.	900.	<b>3</b> 5.	.03	•
432	43	270	2900.	900.	<b>3</b> 5.	.03	
433	44	46	6200.	2500.	37.	.03	
434	45	47 15.	4200.	1563.	40.	.03	
435	48	50 10.	5600.	1563.	40.	.03	
436	170	271 18.6		240.	17.2	.035	
437	183	272 9.6	4000.	400.	39.6	.03	
438	225	273	4880.	30.	-2.	.04	
439	273	274	4880.	53.	-6.	.04	
99999							

APPENDIX C:

SAMPLE OUTPUT FILES

C1: HEADS FILE

					DE221 NO NODE 35					NODE195
.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
.50	.00 22	.00	.00	.00	.00	-00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1.00	.00 74	.00 09	.00	.00	.03	.14	01	.00	.00	.00
.00 1.50	-1.00	.02 63	.05 12	02 .03	02 .08	.00 .51	.00 24	04	.00	.01
.01 2.00	.01 -1.47	.01 85	.05 64	30 14	32 .13	21 1.03	72	01 49	23	13
17 2.50	04 -1.77	.00 -1.07	.02 -1.17	78 62	93 17	81 1.05	44 -1.23	22 -1.07	84	77
79 3.00	49 -1.88	25 -1.51	.00 -1.67	-1.29 -1.13	-1.39 69	-1.31 .87	94 -1.67	83 -1.65	-1.51	-1.44
-1.47 3.50	-1.21 -2.03	84 -1.80	21 -1.99	-1.65 -1.64	-1.75 -1.21	-1.71 .77	-1.49 -1.95	-1.43 -2.07	-2.11	-2.09
-2.11 4.00	-2.00 -1.87	-1.58 -2.10	55 -2.23	-1.95 -1.99	-2.04 -1.67	-2.04 .78	-1.92 -2.23	-1.90 -2.28	-2.40	-2.45
-2.43	-2.48 -1.65	-2.23	94 -2.45	-2.22 -2.28	-2.18 -2.01	-2.20 .85	-2.22 -2.35	-2.25 -2.50	-2.54	-2.52
-2.54 5.00	-2.62 -1.09	-2.58	-1.32 -2.26	-2.28 -2.49	-2.24 -2.29	-2.29 .92	-2.37 -2.13	-2.43 -2.41	-2.58	-2.64
-2.61 5.50	-2.60 39	-2.63 -1.44	-1.66 -1.81	-2.08 -2.20	-1.97 -2.44	-2.09 1.00	-2.35 -1.70	-2.44 -1.89		-2.17
-2.14	-2.35	-2.49	-1.94	-1.61	-1.47	-1.57	-1.95	-2.16	-2.08	
6.00 -1.51	.29 -1.73	63 -1.97	-1.10 -2.10	-1.68 88	-1.94 79	1.01	96 -1.43	-1.26 - <u>1.</u> 54	-1.47	-1 <b>.</b> 52
6.50 _ <del>-</del> .64	1.06	.03 -1.25	21 -1.80	88 12	-1.11 03	.79 13	15 64	32 83	58	73
7.00 .30	1.61 01	.86 39	.59 -1.20	.08 .70	17 .74	.73 .61	.66 .14	.52 .03	.34	.26
7.50 1.07	2.22	1.45 .43	1.40 53	.97 1.42	.79 1.55	1.12	1.41	1.33	1.12	.83
8.00 1.76	2.60 1.51	2.15	2.04	1.82	1.70	1.81	2.08	1.98	1.83	1.23
8.50 2.30	2.98	2.61	2.69	2.52	2.48	2.55	2.70	2.61	2.39	1.62
9.00	3.18 2.58	2.95	3.18	3.18 3.16	3.14 3.22	3.17	3.16	3.13	2.94	2.03
9.50	3.27	3.19	1.66 3.50	3.59	3.70	3.23 3.76	3.26 3.45	3.33 3.47	3.34	2.48
3.27 10.00	3.01 3.19	2.86 3.30	2.32 3.62	3.42 3.87	3.52 3.96	3.58 4.05	3.67 3.56	3.70 3.65	3.61	2.91
3.57 10.50	3.35 2.97	3.25 3.30	2.91 3.59	3.54 3.79	3.54 3.96	3.60 4.10	3.76 3.53	3.85 3.65	3.70	3.29
3.75 11.00	3.61 2.55	3.58 3.03	3.39 3.38	3.47 3.57	3.40 3.68	3.46 3.86	3.58 3.28	3.64 3.53	3.70	3.57
3.73 11.50	3.76 2.02	3.79 2.66	3.76 2.97	3.23 3.21	3.03 3.36	3.07 3.55	3.20 2.86	3.24 3.18	3.51	3.67
3.62 12.00	3.77 1.42	3.87 2.12	3.96 2.42	2.77 2.76	2.57 2.96	2.61 3.22	2.73	2.76	3.10	3.49
3.29 12.50	3.55 .78	3.71 1.57			2.02	2.08 2.82	2.24 1.70	2.27 1.96	2.44	
2.66 13.00	3.16 .21	3.33 .93	3.63 1.16		1.48	1.53	1.69 1.07	1.76 1.33		
1.79	2.50	2.80	3.25	1.01	.93	.99	1.18	1.22		
13.50	37 1.76	.40 2.13	.49 2.80	1.02	1.36 37	1.88	.44 .62	.62 .70		
14.00	81 .94	14 1.40	11 2.28			1.46 10		04 .16		
14.50 35	-1.20 .09	60 .61	66 1.73		.19 69	1.09 63	67 42	62 <b>3</b> 5	41	
15.00 -1.00	-1.47 77	-1.01 17	-1.10 1.17	72 -1.11	35 -1.13	.84 -1.09	-1.10 90	-1.13 85	-1.03	1.26
	-1.61 -1.51	-1.33 95	-1.51 .62	-1.16	84	.69 -1.48	-1.49	-1.55 -1.30	-1.58	-1.15
	-1.61 -1.96	-1.52	-1.81	-1.57	-1.26	.64 -1.78	-1.76	-1.89 -1.68	-1.95	-1.83
16.50	-1.43	-1.64	-1.93	-1.87	-1.64	.64	-1.89	-2.00	-2.10	-2.20
	-2.19 -1.11	-1.50	-1.90	-2.00	-1.91	-1.93 .69	-1.79	-1.98	-2.07	-2.12
-2.09 17.50	-2.16 58			-1.91	-1.77 -2.02		-1.51	-1.66	-1.83	-1.86
-1.87 18.00	-1.96 .00	-2.04 68	-1.24 -1.10	-1.46 -1.49	-1.34 -1.73	-1.45 .73	-1.81 96	-2.02 -1.21	-1.33	-1.34

-1.35	-1.49 .60	-1.63 14	-1.50 33		80 -1.04	93 .61	-1.34 28	-1.47 42	66	78
18.50 72 19.00	92 1.09	-1.10 .53	-1.44 .37	25 02	13 25	22 .60	66 .42	79 .29	.15	.09
.12 19.50	14 1.60	1.04	93 1.04	.46 .74	.52 .61	.43 .95	.07 1.05	02 1.00	.84	.69
.81 20.00	.57 1.99	.29 1.62	39 1.59	1.06 1.45	1.17 1.39	1.13 1.54	.82 1.61	.74 1.56	1.46	1.07
1.44 20.50	1.23 2.33	.98	.19 2.12	1.63 2.04	1.69	1.65 2.13	1.50 2.11	1.49	1.96	1.41
1.90 21.00	1.75	1.56 2.44	.84 2.53	2.11 2.55	2.19 2.56	2.20	2.12 2.52	2.10	2.39	1.75
2.35 21.50	2.19 2.72	2.04 2.68	1.48	2.53 2.91	2.56 2.97	2.57 3.05	2.57 2.85	2.61	2.75	2.10
2.71 22.00	2.57 2.76	2.46 2.76	2.05 3.07	2.84 3.21	2.86 3.23	2.89 3.31	2.93 3.01	2.94 3.09	3.05	2.45
3.01 22.50	2.88 2.66	2.81 2.82	2.55 3.07	2.99 3.25	3.00 3.39	3.03 3.49	3.10 3.02	3.15 3.12	3.19	2.77
3.23 23.00	3.14 2.42	3.11 2.69	2.96 2.96	2.99 3.13	2.99 3.25	3.03 3.43	3.13 2.89	3.17 3.07	3.21	3.03
3.23 23.50	3.28 2.05	3.31 2.46	3.29 2.71	2.86 2.87	2.77 2.99	2.82 3.17	2.94 2.64	3.00 2.86	3.09	3.17
3.16 24.00	3.30 1.60	3.38	3.47 2.34	2.58 2.55	2.44	2.48	2.60	2.64	2.82	3.08
2.93 24.50	3.13 1.12	2.05 3.25	3.43	2.17 2.14	2.68 2.01	2.90	2.23	2.53		2.87
2.45 25.00	2.79 .67	1.68 2.94	1.82 3.18 1.29	1.70	2.33 1.56	2.59 1.59	1.75 1.70	1.97	2.32	
1.73 25.50	2.24 .21	1.21 2.47	2.86	1.20	1.90	2.25 1.15	1.24 1.27	1.40	1.70	2.62 2.34
1.14	1.57	.77 1.88	.77 2.45	1.13	1.39	1.84	.74 .80	.82 86	1.06	
26.00	23 .88	.31 1.23	.30 1.98	.62 .25	.89 .24	1.44	.27 .40	.33 .41	.48	2.04
26.50 01	64 .22	08 .58	17 1.49	.15 16	.40 18	1.10	17 03	15 02	04	1.68
27.00	98 41	46 07	54 .98	29 55	04 59	.84 55	54 42	57 38	55	.93
27.50	-1.23	81 65	92 .49	67 91	45 97	.66 94	91 81	93 77	97	-1.17
28.00	-1.28 -1.28	-1.10 -1.10	.02	-1.03 -1.24	81 -1.29	.55 -1.27		-1.28 -1.14	-1.29	-1.21
28.50 -1.55	-1.18 -1.54	-1.28 -1.41		-1.47	-1.14 -1.52	.49 -1.53	-1.49 -1.48	-1.53 -1.48	-1.55	-1.48
29.00 -1.74	87 - <u>1</u> .73	-1.26 -1.65	-1.61 79	-1.60 -1.50	-1.44 -1.53	.48 -1.61		-1.68 -1.73	-1.73	-1.75
29.50 -1.74	34 -1.83	-1.04 -1.84	-1.45 -1.12	-1.30	-1.67 -1.20	.49 -1.30	-1.36 -1.61	-1.54 -1.81	-1.70	-1.78
30.00 -1.42	.31 -1.59	43 -1.74	-1.01 -1.39		-1.65 64	.51 80	-1.24	-1.18 -1.40	-1.38	-1.43
30.50 76	1.01 -1.03	.12 -1.28	22 -1.52	84 06	-1.14 .09	.46 02		36 71	69	83
31.00 .20	1.55 14	.87 50	-1.10	.01 .73		.46 .71	.68 .25	.49 .14	.25	.15
31.50 1.07	2.12 .72	1.42 .35	1.39 51	.93 1.42	.68 1.58	.90 1.52	1.40	1.34	1.12	.81
32.00 1.76	2.53	2.08 1.17	2.03	1.76	1.63	1.69	2.06	1.97	1.82	1.22
32.50 2.29	2.92 2.06	2.59	2.64	2.47	2.42	2.45	2.64	2.57	2.37	1.61
33.00 2.79	3.21 2.56	3.03 2.36	3.11 1.63	3.10	3.08 3.14	3.10 3.15	3.10	3.06	2.89	2.02
33.50 3.22	3.40 2.97	3.31 2.83	3.50 2.29	3.53	3.60	3.66	3.48	3.45	3.29	2.45
34.00 3.56	3.49 3.32	3.41	3.73 2.87	3.89	3.92 3.68	3.95 3.70	3.68 3.76	3.74 3.80	3.64	2.88
34.50 3.83	3.43 3.63	3.53 3.57	3.77	3.95	4.10	4.17 3.76	3.73 3.84	3.80 3.87	3.81	3.30
35.00 3.89	3.23 3.83	3.47 3.83	3.72	3.86	3.95 3.57	4.08 3.61	3.66	3.80	3.88	3.63
35.50 35.87	2.88	3.28 3.98	3.53	3.64	3.72 3.28	3.83 3.33	3.46	3.65	3.82	3.84
36.00	2.40	2.89	3.20	3.36	3.45	3.60	3.10	3.40 3.07	3.69	3.83
3.76 36.50	3.91 1.89	4.00 2.47	2.73	3.00	2.84 3.15	2.89 3.31	2.62	2.92	3.30	3.65
3.49 37.00	3.72 1.35	3.84 1.99	3.99 2.16	2.55 2.52	2.37 2.75	2.41 2.98	2.54 2.07	2.58 2.34	2.74	3.38

2.01		7 50		2 07	4 04	4 04	2.05	2.08		
2.94 37.50	3.35 .80	3.50 1.49	3.73 1.59	2.03 1.97	1.86 2.24	1.91 2.53	2.05 1.53	2.08 1.72	2.11	3.09
2.23 38.00	2.80 .33	3.03 .94	3.39 1.04	1.49 1.41	1.37 1.68	1.40 2.04	1.54 .98	1.59 1.15	1.49	2.79
1.52	2.14	2.43	2.97	.94	.88	.93	1.07	1.10		
38.50 .89	14 1.41	.49 1.78	.47 2.49	.86 .44	1.13 .39	1.58 .43	.45 .58	.54 .64	.83	2.49
39.00 .22	53 .66	.06 1.08	01 1.97	.33	.61 06	1.17	03 .14	.01 .17	.19	2.18
39.50	84	34	45	15	.10	.83	45	44	34	1.79
32 40.00	07 -1.04	.36 67	1.44 82	45 58	49 34	46 .59	31 80	27 86	86	.98
84	73 -1.10	33	.90	80	86	83	72	69		
40.50 -1.27	-1.10	93 94	-1.13 .38	94 -1.10	74 -1.15	.44 -1.14	-1.11 -1.07	-1.18 -1.06	-1.25	-1.42
41.00 -1.49	-1.00 -1.51	-1.07 -1.36	-1.36 11	-1.25 -1.27	-1.08 -1.33	.35 -1.35	-1.30 -1.35	-1.41 -1.36	-1.48	-1.37
41.50	73	-1.10	-1.39	-1.46	-1.36	.32	-1.34	-1.45	-1.56	-1.51
-1.58 42.00	-1.63 26	-1.59 84	56 -1.24	-1.31 -1.47	-1.31 -1.52	-1.37 .31	-1.49 -1.13	-1.56 -1.33	-1.44	-1.47
-1.46	-1.53	-1.60	94	-1.07	-1.01	-1.14	-1.40	-1.54		
42.50 -1.12	.36 -1.26	44 -1.38	80 -1.21	-1.18 64	-1.43 47	.29 57	71 97	90 -1.14	-1.08	-1.19
43.00 52	.90 72	.23 91	15 -1.24	65 .06	<b>8</b> 6 .17	.25 .05	02 36	29 46	49	54
43.50	1.46	.79	.66	.15	11	.37	.70	.58	.32	.18
.26 44.00	04 1.85	".31 1.43	77 1.33	.72 .98	.88 .77	.82 .88	.42 1.37	.29 1.27	1.11	.85
1.09	.79	.46	27	1.41	1.49	1.42	1.15	1.12		
44.50 1.70	2.22 1.46	1.88 1.19	1.97 .32	1.72 1.96	1.62 2.06	1.68 2.06	1.96 1.90	1.93 1.85	1.76	1.22
45.00 2.24	2.48 2.03	2.34 1.81	2.43 1.01	2.39 2.43	2.34 2.45	2.34	2.42 2.44	2.40 2.50	2.29	1.59
45.50	2.67	2.66	2.81	2.83	2.91	2.97	2.78	2.78	2.67	1.96
2.62 46.00	2.46 2.85	2.31 2.80	1.68 3.04	2.76 3.20	2.77 3.25	2.80 3.29	2.87 2.99	2.89 3.05	3.00	2.33
2.96	2.81	2.70	2.28	2.97	2.93	2.96	3.04	3.11		
46.50 3.21	2.87 3.09	2.90 3.04	3.12 2.78	3.29 3.06	3.42 3.03	3.49 3.05	3.08 3.09	3.15 3.10	3.18	2.68
47.00 3.27	2.83 3.27	2.86 3.27	3.10 3.17	3.22 3.02	3.30 3.05	3.42 3.06	3.05	3.19	3.27	2.97
47.50	2.66	2.84	2.97	3.04	3.10	3.20	3.05 2.94	3.03 3.06	3.22	3.18
3.29 48.00	3.36 2.39	3.40 2.65	3.43 2.84	2.93 2.84	2.91 2.88	2.93 3.00	2.97 2.78	2.99 2.97	3.14	3.24
3.16	3.30	3.40	3.53	2.74	2.64	2.69	2.80	2.87		
48.50 2.99	2.04 3.15	2.40 3.23	2.60 3.38	2.70 2.48	2.71 2.34	2.80 2.38	2.53 2.49	2.70 2.54	2.90	3.11
49.00 2.62	1.59 2.85	2.11 2.95	2.22	2.42	2.56	2.70	2.15	2.33	2.54	2.93
49.50	1.12	1.71	1.78	2.11 2.06	1.98 2.24	2.02 2.44	1.74	2.12 1.85	2.07	2.70
2.14 50.00	2.43 .60	2.58 1.22	2.85 1.33	1.70 1.62	1.58 1.81	1.60 2.06	1.68 1.27	1.72 1.40	1.57	2.45
1.58	1.93	2.13	2.51	1.24	1.14	1.18	1.30	1.31		
50.50 1.09	.06 1.37	.76 1.61	.81 2.11	1.13 .75	1.34 .68	1.64 .72	.7ô .85	.87 .92	1.05	2.18
51.00	36	.27	.30	.63	.86	1.23	.25	.35	.50	1.88
.53 51.50	.77 74	1.05 14	1.68 22	.23 .13	.20 .37	.26 .84	.43 23	.47 19	07	1.48
04 52.00	.15 93	.47 56	1.23 65	24 36	30 11	25 .51	06 65	.02 66	61	.30
60	46	•.13	.77	67	71	67	51	47		
52.50 -1.08	-1.01 -1.01	85 72	-1.05 .30	78 -1.01	57 -1.05	.25 -1.04	-1.03 93	-1.08 90	-1.08	-1.16
53.00	89	-1.01	-1.30	-1.18	98	.09	-1.25	-1.37	-1.43	-1.51
-1.44 53.50	-1.42 60	-1.21 -1.03	16 -1.37		-1.25 -1.34	-1.28 .00	-1.26 -1.31	-1.27 -1.45	-1.56	-1.58
-1.59	-1.67	-1.58	59	-1.26	-1.25	-1.31	-1.44	-1.51	-1 /0	
54.00 -1.52	17 -1.62	-1.68	-1.20 97	99	-1.54 92	-1.07		-1.33 -1.50	-1.48	-1.48
54.50 -1.11	.45 -1.29	30 -1.45	69 -1.28	-1.16 52	-1.48 34	06 44	59 89	81 -1.09	-1.05	-1.15
55.00	1.01	.36	01	56	83	09	.13	14	34	41
38 55.50	62 1.60	88 .90	-1.31 .82	.20 .27	.29 02	.16 .18	26 .84	35 .75	.50	.35
.43	.13	18	80	.85	.99	.93	.54	.42		
56.00	2.07	1.55	1.45	1.12	.88	.89	1.49	1.41	1.28	.93

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1.25	.96	.61	26 2.09	1.53 1.82	1.62 1.73	1.54 1.74	1.28 2.09	1.25 2.04	1.87	1.30
56.50 1.80	2.53 1.59	2.07 1.33	.39	2.10	2.23	2.22	2.04	1.98		
57.00	2.86	2.60	2.60	2.50	2.41	2.40	2.61	2.55	2.40	1.67
2.33	2.13	1.91	1.10	2.63	2.70	2.68	2.62 3.07	2.67 3.01	2.85	2.06
57.50 2.77	3.14 2.57	2.98 2,41	3.07 1.77	3.01 3.07	3.02 3.13	3.06 3.15	3.16	3.15	2.05	2.00
58.00	3.35	3.22	3.42	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.40	3.40	3.26	2.46
3.18	2.96	2.82	2.37	3.39	3.40	3.41	3.47	3.53		2 00
58.50	3.44	3.40	3.64	3.75	3.82	3.85	3.60 3.68	3.63 3.69	3.55	2.88
3.52 59.00	3.30 3.46	3.21 3.44	2.88 3.71	3.58 3.87	3.60 3.95	3.63 4.00	3.66	3.75	3.74	3.26
3.73	3.57	3,53	3.33	3.64	3.66	3.68	3.73	3.76		
59.50	3.33	3.49	3.66	3.79	3.88	3.94	3.62	3.71	3.80	3.58
3.84	3.78	3.77	3.69	3.60	3.57	3.61	3.67 3.50	3.70 3.66	3.79	3.77
60.00 3.80	3.07 3.87	3.36 3.92	3.55 3.94	3.60 3.46	3.65 3.38	3.73 3.41	3.48	3.52	3.77	3.11
60.50	2.71	3.10	3.34	3.41	3.42	3.47	3.27	3.47	3.69	3.80
3.75	3.87	3.94	4.04	3.21	3.08	3.11	3.19	3.22		
61.00	2.23_	2.72	2.99	3.14	3.23	3.30	2.90	3.17 2.85	3.44	3.66
3.57 61.50	3.73 1.73	3.82 2.33	3.95 2.51	2.84 2.79	2.65 2.94	2.70 3.05	2.82 2.43	2.66	2.99	3.44
3.16	3.45	3.55	3.72	2.37	2.21	2.24	2.36	2.42		-
62.00	1.23	1.84	1.97	2.31	2.51	2.67	1.90	2.11	2.45	3.17
2.58	3.00	3.17	3.42	1.86	1.72	1.77	1.91	1.93 1.53	1.86	2.88
62.50 1.93	.74 2.44	1.37 2.67	1.43 3.06	1.76 1.35	1.99 1.24	2.18 1.27	1.38 1.40	1.33	1.00	2.00
63.00	.34	.87	.91	1.22	1.43	1.66	.86	.99	1.25	2.59
1.31	1.79	2.09	2.63	.84	.79	.83	96	.98		
63.50	02	.49	.39	.70	.90	1.16	.38 .49	.43 .54	.63	2.30
.67 64.00	1.10 31	1.43 .11	2.15 02	.39 .20	.33 .40	.36 .71	02	02	.08	1.97
.10	.40	.77	1.63	02	05	02	-09	.11		
64.50	50	20	37	20	07	.31	36	40	37	1.50
37	27	.11	1.11	35	38	37	30	28	77	.01
65.00 78	62 76	43 47	64 .59	56 59	45 64	.02 64	60 61	71 61	77	.01
65.50	60	60	81	81	76	16	78	87	98	-1.04
99	-1.05	93	.10	76	80	82	84	86		
66.00	53	65	90	96	96	28	83	95	-1.01	-1.13
-1.02 66.50	-1.10 31	-1.11 64	35 81	80 98	83 -1.05	89 35	97 76	-1.01 85	94	95
95	-1.01	-1.07	72	74	67	72	90	-1.00	.,4	
67.00	.02	41	62	80	93	39	54	67	72	69
73	78	84	93	50	41	48	66	72		47
67.50	.43	11	24 76	50 15	58 .00	29 04	19 23	29 30	40	47
43 68.00	52 .83	59 .39	.23	.00	13	02	.29	.15	.04	.01
.02	10	24	48	.33	.44	.38	.23	.20		
68.50	1.24	.83	.77	.53	.41	.46	.79	.72	.57	.50
.54	.37	.21	17	.81	.92 .99	.91 .98	.76 1.29	.70 1.22	1.12	.90
69.00 1.10	1.57 .93	1.30 .74	1.26 .24	1.08 1.31	1.35	1.31	1.27	1.22		. 70
69.50	1.88	1.65	1.73	1.61	1.54	1.53	1.72	1.71	1.61	1.21
1.58	1.42	1.25	.72	1.72	1.77	1.78	1.71	1.67		
70.00	2.19	2.00	2.08	2.06	2.04	2.04	2.07	2.07	2.01	1.52
2.00	1.88	1.74	1.24	2.07	2.09	2.09	2.07	2.11		

C2: TABULAR OUTPUT FILE

1PASSAIC RIVER FLOOD PROTECTION STUDY OCTOBER TIDE 11-13 1976 RAN FEBRUARY 1992 FORCING AT NODES 1, 2, 3, AND 4. APPROXIMATE ACTUAL FLOWS IN RIVERS SWITCH INFORMATION

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)

1 0 0 1

TIDALLY INFLUENCED SYSTEM ISWCH(1)

CHANNEL VELOCITY AND FLOMS ARE NOT PRINTED ISWCH(5)

3 25 1.000000 60.000000 0.000000 0

ODAYS SIMULATED 3

OPRINTOUT CYCLES PER DAY 25

OINTEGRATION CYCLES PER PRINTOUT CYCLE 60

OLENGTH OF INTEGRATION STEP IS 60.000000 SECONDS

OINTIAL TIME .00 HOURS

EVAPORATION RATE .0 INCHES PER HONTH

OWRITE CYCLE STARTS AT THE 1 TIME CYCLE

WIND REDUCTION FACTOR = .250

CHANNE'S ENTERING JUNCTION AREA SLOPES (FT\*\*2/FT) SLOPE2 1.000 FACTOR = SURFACE AREA (FT\*\*2) .OOO FEET MANNINGS N FACTOR INFLOW REFERENCE HEAD SURFAC (CFS) HO H1 AREA (FT) (FT) (FT\*\*2) IS DEPTH (FT) DATUM CORRECTION I 1 JUNCTION HEAD D NUMBER (FT) (

COORDINATES

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PASSAIC RIVER FLOOD PROTECTION STUDY
OCTOBER TIDE 11-13 1976 RAN FEBRUARY 1992
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HISTORY OF STAGE

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<ETC. FOR ALL NODE IN SYSTEM ON DAY 2, AND SO ON....>

APPENDIX D:

FACT SHEET

### PASSAIC RIVER FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECT

# Fact Sheet

PURPOSE/DESCRIPTION: Congress authorized the Passaic River Flood Protection Project for construction in November 1990. The project is to provide comprehensive and environmentally sound flood protection to 40 towns in the Passaic River Basin.

Flooding has long been a problem in the Passaic River Basin. Since Colonial times floods have claimed lives and damaged property. With the explosive growth of residential and industrial development in recent years, the threat of serious damage and loss of life from flooding has multiplied.

The most severe flood, the "flood of record," occurred in 1903, and more recent floods in 1968, 1971, 1972, two in 1975, and in 1984 were sufficiently devastating to warrant Federal flood declarations. The flood of April 5, 1984, caused such severe flooding in northern New Jersey that three people died and there was \$410 million in damages (October 1991 dollars).

The Passaic River Basin, 935 square miles drained by the Passaic River and its tributaries, lies mostly in northern New Jersey. The basin hold s 132 municipalities in ten counties --Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Morris, Passaic, Sussex, Somerset, and Union in New Jersey, and Orange and Rockland in New York State -- and has some of the most densely developed areas in the nation. More than 2.5 mill ion people live in the basin (1990 census), and a bout 30,000 homes and businesses lie in the basin's flood plain.

The basin extends from Newark in the east to Lake Hopatcong in the west, and from Monroe, N.Y., in the north to Somerset County, N.J., in the south. It is studded with rivers and streams including the Pompton, Pequannock, Wanaque, Ramapo, Mahwah, Saddle, Whippany, and Rockaway rivers -- major tributaries of the Passaic River.

STATUS: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has been working on plans to reduce flooding in the basin since 1939, but none of those plans was implemented. Congress then authorized the Corps to conduct a new study of the Passaic River Basin for the State of New Jersey in the Water Resources Development Act of 1976.

The Corps evaluated more than 150 plans, including a full range of non-structural alternatives such as buying out flood-prone homes. It presented an array of plans to the State of New Jersey. After a series of public hearings, the State selected a dual inlet water diversion tunnel system as the center piece of its comprehensive flood protection program for the basin. On May 8, 1987, the State formally announced its intention to act as the Passaic River Flood Protection Project's non-Federal sponsor, and the Corps recommended the project in its February 1988 General Design Memorandum.

In November 1990, Congress authorized construction of the \$1.2 billion Passaic River Flood Protection Project in the Water Resources Development Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-640). The Federal project cost is \$890 million (October 1989 dollars); the State project cost is of \$310 million.

The act changes the plan originally selected by the State, extending the tunnel to an outlet in Newark Bay and eliminating the need for nine levee-flood-wall systems in eastern Essex and southern Bergen counties. Eastern Essex and southern Bergen counties will now receive fluvial flood protection without having any surface structures along the lower Passaic River. The act also authorizes a \$6 million stream-bank restoration project for the City of Newark.

The major elements of the project are two underground tunnels, a 20.1-mile-long main tunnel about 40 feet in diameter and a 1.2-mile spur tunnel about 22 feet in diameter. The main tunnel will carry flood waters from an inlet on the upper Pompton River down to an outlet in Newark Bay. The spur tunnel will convey Central Basin flood waters from an inlet just downstream of Two Bridges in Wayne to an underground connection with the main tunnel.

About 5.9 miles of channel modifications will be required to direct the flows into the tunnel inlets and 17.6 miles of levees and 6.2 miles of flood walls will increase flood protection. The diversion tunnels and associated surface works are generally designed to protect against floods, ranging up to the 100-year event. The project has a benefit-to-cost ratio of 1.1 to 1.

The Water Resources Act also recognizes New Jersey's earlier contribution of lands and project works by crediting these investments toward the State's share of the project's cost. It also establishes a wetlands bank to enable the State of New Jersey to purchase wetlands and watershed lands that can also be credited toward its share of the project's cost.

The Passaic River Flood Protection Project includes the acquisition of 5,350 acres of natural water storage areas, 5,200 acres of which are wetlands. Without the project, these lands could conceivably be developed, worsening existing flood problems. The State of New Jersey has an agreement with the Corps in which it promises to continue to protect 6,300 acres that are annually inundated by the river, thus avoiding any secondary development. About 9,500 acres of the Central Basin are already protected as designated parkland, bringing the total of natural storage areas that will be permanently protected with the project to 21,000 acres.

The Passaic River Flood Protection Project includes preservation measures for fish and wildlife and provision for wetlands mitigation. The project will also expand the opportunities for recreation along the river.

CONTACT: Mr. Robert A. Pietrowsky, Chief, Passaic River Division, Telephone: (201) 656-2304.

APPENDIX E:

MODELING PROCEDURES

#### APPENDIX E:

### MODELING PROCEDURES

# Coincidence Analysis

- E1. Files of daily values of Passaic River flow and maximum surge height at The Battery were used to investigate the coincidence between occurrences of flow and surge magnitudes that exceeded user-specified thresholds. Daily river flow values were from USGS data from the Little Falls, New Jersey gage. Daily maximum surge values were obtained by subtracting hourly predicted tide heights from observed water surface elevations at The Battery and selecting the maximum on each day. With some gaps, the data records extended from 1927 to 1992. The dates of river flow and surge height values corresponded on a line-by-line basis in their respective data files. The total number of record days was 21,174. Cross correlation calculations were first performed in order to determine if an average lead/lag relation existed between river flow and surge height. Other programs were then used to count the joint occurrences of particular combinations of river flow and surge height.
- E2. The following procedure was used to examine the coincidence between river flow and surge height:
  - 1. With the data files "SURGE.DLY" and "RIVER.DLY" as input, the program "COIN-BIG" was used to tally coincidences between values of river flow and surge height. The program queries for input and output file names and for threshold values. Threshold values can be specified directly by the user or can be calculated by the program by multiplying the respective data series standard deviations by a user-specified factor. COIN-BIG reads a surge height, and examines river flows on the same day and the three days before and after. The appropriate indexes(s) are incremented if the surge height and river flow on a given day both exceed their thresholds. Thus, seven counts are maintained. The program reads successive daily surge heights and accumulates counts until termination with the third-from-the-last value. Output is an ASCII file of pertinent parameters and counts for each of the seven lead/lag days.
  - 2. A second program, "SURRIV", was used to select particular joint occurrences of surge height and river flow. The program queries for input (usually SURGE.DLY AND RIVER.DLY) and output file names and for threshold values. The program then reads a surge height. If surge height exceeds the specified threshold, the program compares river flows on the same day, the first day after, and the second day after against the specified river flow threshold. If river flow exceeds threshold on more than one of those three days, the program selects the maximum. If none of those three river flow values exceeds the threshold, the program reads the next surge height (next day) and examines the appropriate set of three river flow values. Output is a file of line-by-line surge height and river flow values that jointly exceed thresholds accompanied by their respective dates. On a given line, dates may differ by zero, one, or two days.

#### Identify New Storms

- E3. In this study, nine new synthetic storm tide events were selected to add to the 24 events used in the Hackensack River Surge Barrier study (CDM 1988), for a total of 33 events. Each synthetic storm tide event is the combination of a synthetic storm surge (from 252 hurricanes and 43 northeasters), a tide (from five tidal marigrams), and a lag (from 50 1/2-hour lags). This resulted in 73,750 possible synthetic storm tide combinations to choose from.
- E4. The following procedure was used to identify the nine additional events:
  - 1. From the stage-frequency distribution developed for the mouth of Newark Bay (node 44) during the CDM (1983b) study (and reported in CDM 1988), determine what storm tide elevation each new event should have. For this study, we linearly interpolated between pairs of events at each end of the distribution.
  - 2. Using the data files "HH.SUM" and "NE.SUM", which contain maximum storm tide heights at the mouth of Newark Bay (node 44) for the hurricane and northeaster combinations, respectively, run the program "PICKEM.EXE" for each tidal elevation identified and a small tolerance (say, 0.001 feet).
  - The output file produced, "PICKEM.OUT", contains storm tide combinations that produced maximum tidal elevations within the specified tolerance of the selected tidal elevation. From each group of candidate events, we selected one event. Each selection was made to provide an overall mix of hurricanes and northeasters, and to distribute the storm types over the range of storms available. The selected storm tide events are listed in the file "PICKEM1.OUT". The output files list the identification number of the synthetic storm surge, the identification number of the coincident tide, and the lag as the number of half-hour intervals (with "1" being zero lag).

### Develop Synthetic Storm Tide Events

- E5. Once a synthetic storm tide event had been selected, the next step was to create the storm tide boundary condition marigrams at nodes 1-4 of the link-node model of the interior system (including New York Harbor and Newark Bay). From the CDM (1983a and 1983b) studies of storm tides in the New York City area, boundary condition marigrams for the 252 synthetic hurricane surges and 43 synthetic northeaster surges, developed using the offshore surge model, were saved on 21 magnetic tapes. Table E1 gives the contents of each tape. These tapes reside at the Coastal Engineering Research Center (CERC), Waterways Experiment Station, in Vicksburg, Mississippi.
- E6. The following procedure was used to create the boundary condition storm tide marigram file for the interior link-node model, for each storm tide combination identified:
  - (equal to 25.0 hours) and the identified lag (in hours) on the first line, and the times and tidal elevations of the two high tides and two low tides, for each link-node boundary junction 1-4, on lines 2-5. Nodes 1-3 were based on tides at Sandy Hook, and node 4 was based on tides at Bridgeport, Connecticut. Tides that were combined with hurricane and northeaster surges are shown in Tables E2 and E3, respectively.
  - 2. The identified hurricane or northeaster surge file (the results from the offshore model saved at cells corresponding to the

- interior model's boundary nodes 1-4), was downloaded to the VAX computer from the appropriate 9-track magnetic tape (see Table El for cross-reference).
- 3a. For hurricane surge tide combinations, the program "COMBINE.EXE" was run on the VAX to produce a binary output file on the VAX. Alternatively, the program "COMBIS.EXE" was run on the VAX to produce an ASCII output file, with a time interval of 15 minutes (to reduce data storage), that could be transferred from the VAX to a PC. All hurricane storm tide simulations for this study were performed on a 386 PC.
- 3b. For northeaster storm tide combinations, the program
  NE\_COMBINE2.EXE" was run to produce a binary output file on the
  VAX. All northeaster simulations were performed on the VAX.
- 3c. Each of the combination programs required an input control files (step #1) and an offshore surge results file (step #2). The models each output a binary tidal boundary conditions file (except an ASCII file from "COMB15.EXE"), and a results output file that echoes the steps the program took in performing the combination.
- 4. ASCII tidal boundary condition files were then transferred to a PC using standard transfer software, such as "KERMIT".

# Link-Node Model Simulations

- E7. The input files required for a simulation using the link-node model are described in detail in the users manual (Appendix A), and shown in Figure A1. The output files produced are also discussed in Appendix A and shown in Figure A1.
- E8. The following procedure was used to perform a simulation using the link-node model:
  - 1. The input (or "control") and "grid" files are prepared as described in the users manual (Appendix A). The tidal boundary conditions file is either prepared as discussed in the above section or specified as a blank (empty) file if tidal boundary data were included in the "Control" (or "Input") file on unit N5. If the tidal boundary conditions file is not empty (i.e., a synthetic hurricane or northeaster storm tide is being simulated), then the file should be a binary file if running on the VAX or an ASCII file if running on a PC.
  - 2a. On the VAX, the link-node model is executed interactively by typing "R DEMNEWARK". The model then requests the names of the input and output files in the order described in step 2c. (A batch file can be set up on the VAX.)
  - 2b. On the PC, the link-node model is executed by typing "DEMNEW".

    The model then requests the names of the input an output files in the order described in step 2c.
  - 2c. The link-node model will ask for the following input and output file names:
    - Control or input file name
    - Tabular output file name
    - Heads output file name
    - Tidal boundary conditions file name
    - Link-node grid file name
  - 3. Once the model has executed, the computed heads in the "heads output" file can be plotted using a standard software package, such as "GRAPHER" or "HARVARD GRAPHICS".

# Stage-Frequency Curves

- E9. Once the 33 synthetic hurricane and northeaster storm tide conditions have been simulated, stage frequency curves at any nodes whose computed heads are output to the "heads output" file can be developed as follows:
  - 1. The names of the 33 "heads output" files are listed in a "file names" input file. The order of the file names corresponds to the order of the probabilities of occurrence in the program "FREQ33.FOR".
  - 2. A second input file is created that contains the number of nodes whose computed heads are contained in the "heads output" files, and the node numbers.
  - 3. The program "FREQ33.EXE" is run using the two input files described in steps #1 and #2. An output file is specified, that contains the cumulative occurrences (stage-frequency) of storm tide elevations at each of the prescribed nodes.
  - 4. The output file created is edited, and individual stage-frequency files created for each node.
  - 5. The program "CUMP2.EXE" is run to rescale the x-axis in terms of probabilities.
  - 6. The final stage-frequency distributions are plotted using a standard software package, such as "GRAPHER" or "HARVARD GRAPHICS".

Table E1

Magnetic Tapes and Their Hurricane/Northeaster Surge Contents

Tape ID	Contents	
A02806	Elevation histories for Northeasters	1- 2
A02807	Elevation histories for Northeaster	3
A05886	Elevation histories for Northeasters	4- 8
A00050	Elevation histories for Northeasters	9- 11
A05894	Elevation histories for Northeasters	12- 15
A05898	Elevation histories for Northeasters	16- 20
A00195	Elevation histories for Northeaster	21
A00201	Elevation histories for Northeaster	22
A00245	Elevation histories for Northeasters	23- 25
A00813	Elevation histories for Northeasters	26- 28
A00814	Elevation histories for Northeasters	29- 32
A00815	Elevation histories for Northeasters	33
A00865	Elevation histories for Northeasters	34, 36*
A00876	Elevation histories for Northeasters	37- 39
A00897	Elevation histories for Northeasters	40- 42
A00950	Elevation histories for Northeaster	43
A02809	Elevation histories for Hurricanes	1- 84
A02810	Elevation histories for Hurricanes	85-168
A02813	Elevation histories for Hurricanes	169-252
A00195	Statistics for Northeasters 1-43 and Hurricanes 1-218	*
A00247	Statistics for Hurricanes	219-252

\*Note: The simulation for Northeaster 35 failed. There is no output for this event.

Table E2 Hurricane Astronomic Tides

			Sandy Hoo	ok	Bridgeport				
I.D.		Time		lght	Time	He:	ight		
No.	Date	H.M.	MLW	NGVD	H.M.	MLW	NGVD <sup>2</sup>		
1	Oct 25, 1978	2:13	3.7	1.91	5:47	6.2	3.27		
	·	8:30	1.0	-0.79	12:04	1.2	-1.73		
		14:25	4.1	2.31	18:07	6.3	3.37		
		21:13	0.6	-1.19	24:29	0.8	-2.13		
2	Aug 25, 1978	0:39	4.3	2.51	4:22	6.1	3.17		
		6:52	0.5	-1.29	10:34	0.5	-2.43		
		13:07	4.7	2.91	16:46	6.7	3.77		
		19:45	0.8	-0.99	23:15	0.4	-2.53		
3	Sept 11, 1978	1:56	4.2	2.41	5:27	6.3	3.37		
	• •	8:23	0.5	-1.29	11:41	0.6	-2.33		
		14:37	5.1	3.31	17:55	7.0	4.07		
		21:14	0.3	-1.49	24:27	0.2	-2.73		
4	Sept 13, 1978	4:20	4.6	2.81	1:30	-0.1	-3.03		
	•	10:33	0.0	-1.79	7:38	6.8	3.87		
		16:49	5.5	3.71	13:53	0.0	-2.93		
		23:10	-0.4	-2.19	20:04	7.4	4.47		
5	July 20, 1978	1:37	-1.0	-2.79	5:42	-1.4	-4.33		
	• •	7:37	5.3	3.51	11:51	7.5	4.57		
		13:44	-0.7	-2.49	18:03	-0.9	-3.89		
		19:59	6.4	4.61	24:12	7.9	4.97		

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  Sandy Hook - Mean low water is 1.79 ft below NGVD  $^{2}$  Bridgeport - Mean low water is 2.93 ft below NGVD

Table E3 Northeaster Astronomic Tides

			Sandy Hoo	k	Bridgeport				
7 0		Time		ght	Time	<u>Hei</u>	ght		
I.D.	<u>Date</u>	H.M.	MLW	NGVD1	<u>H.M.</u>	MLW	NGVD <sup>2</sup>		
1	Jan 17, 1978	2:09	4.1	2.31	5:49	6.4	3.47		
_	200 20, 200	8:43	0.3	-1.49	12:15	0.1	-2.83		
		14:31	3.6	1.81	18:19	5.6	2.67		
		20:52	0.0	-1.79	24:31	0.2	-2.73		
2	Mar 2, 1978	0:59	4.6	2.81	4:17	6.6	3.67		
4	MGI 2, 1910	7:32	0.1	-1.69	10:49	-0.1	-3.03		
		13:24	3.9	2.11	16:55	5.9	2.97		
		19:48	0.1	-1.69	23:09	0.2	-2.73		
3	Feb 4, 1978	4:38	5.0	3.21	1:37	-0.3	-3.23		
3	160 41 1770	11:02	-0.7	-2.49	7:51 :	7.0	4.07		
		17:07	4.2	2.41	14:20	-0.8	-3.73		
		23:18	-0.7	-2.49	20:26	6.3	3.37		
4	Dec 4, 1978	4:28	-0.5	-2.29	1:42	6.9	3.97		
•	Dec 4, 1370	10:45	5.3	3.51	7:52	-0.3	-3.23		
		17:09	-0.8	-2.59	14:03	7.3	4.37		
		23:19	4.4	2.61	20:29	-0.8	-3.73		
5	Jan 8, 1978	0:29	-1.1	-2.89	3:47	-0.9	-3.83		
9	Offi O' TAID	6:46	5.8	4.01	10:00	7.8	4.87		
		13:12	-1.3	-3.09	16:27	-1.5	-4.43		
		19:12	4.8	3.01	22:33	6.9	3.97		

Sandy Hook - mean low water is 1.79 ft below NGVD Bridgeport - mean low water is 2.93 ft below NGVD

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